# BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEE

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1842. No. 8620


## NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

*Calcutta*, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
*Madras*, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

## FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

*And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.*

PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

## THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is two Pence.—Courier Office, 25th March 1842.

*N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the* OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

## FOR SALE.

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 25th March, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Cambridge*, of 499 Tons, RICHARD BROWN, Commander, will sail for the above port in all this month, having a large portion of her cargo engaged. For Freight apply to

Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 25th March 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Charles Conrad Rebenack*, Esquire, late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company in their Twenty Fifth Regiment of Native Infantry on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to *Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee*, a creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of March 1842.

HENRY COLLINS, *Petitioner's Proctor.*

## MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose off by Public Sale (if not previously disposed off) the following Guns by the above well known maker, on Wednesday the 30th March 1842, viz.

2 Double Barrelled Guns with Flint Locks, most neatly fitted up in cases complete, of best finish.
1 ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto.
1 Single Barrelled Rifle in Case.
2 Double Barrelled Pistols with Flint locks in case ditto.
1 Ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto.
1 Pair of Flint duelling Pistols ditto ditto.
2 Pairs of single barrelled Pistols with detonating lock, without case.

The above Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. recommend strongly to the notice of sportsmen.

### NEW FASHIONED ARGAND LAMPS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a few very Superior Table and Hanging Lamps of the above description, well worthy attention, being priced moderately.

ALSO.

A Camera Obscura for taking Panoramic views on the principle of the Camera Lucida. Also several field Cameras.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. an Invoice of fresh imported OILMAN'S STORES, comprising Tart Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, &c., which they are authorized to sell at prime cost.

FOR SALE, Princep's Views of Benares, containing 12 Views, price Rs. 10.
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE, a very Handsome Plate Chest, most neatly fitted up, containing 24 Table Forks, 18 Do. Spoons, 24 Dessert Forks, and 24 Dessert Spoons, 18 Tea Spoons, a Gravy Spoon, a Soup Ladle, 2 Sauce Ladles, 6 Salt Spoons, a Mustard Spoon, Marrow Spoon, Butter Knife, 6 Egg Spoons, a pair of plated Oval Round Curry Dishes, Candlestick, Butter Pot, Toast Rack, Cruet Stands, Bottle Stands, Chamber Candlestick, Tea Pot, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. Price Rs. 2500. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

A Respectable European late Midshipman's Steward of Her Majesty's Ship *Endymion*, is desirous of returning to England, and would be happy to engage himself as a Servant to any Gentleman proceeding overland, or as a Ship's Steward or Servant; His discharge papers give him a very good character and they may be seen on application to the man on board The Hon'ble Company's Receiving Ship *Hastings*. Any letter addressed to *John Serjeant* to the care of the Naval Commission Agents will be immediately attended to.

Bombay, 24th March 1842.

## TO BE LET.

TWO Houses at Mazagon.—Apply to CURSETJEE JEMSETJEE.

25th March 1842.

## TONTINE HOTEL.

CAPITAL 2,00,000 RUPEES DIVIDED INTO 1000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

*Committee.*

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Fawcett Esq. *Chairman.* | E. C. Morgan Esq. |
| Lieut Col Dunsterville. | T. G. Malcolmson Esq. |
| Doctor Burnes, K. H. | Framjee Cowassjee Esq. |
| W. W Cargill Esq. | H. Barr Esq. |
| Capt. M. Willoughby. | M. F. Brownrigg Esq. |
| R. Burgass Esq. | R. McKim Esq. |
| P. W. LeGeyt Esq. | T. McLeod Esq. |

Capt. Burrows, *Secretary.*
Bankers, Bombay Bank.
E. Armitage Esq. *Solicitor.*

1st. By the resolutions of the 1st General Meeting of the Subscribers it was determined that the shares should be paid for by instalments at such time and rate as should be determined on by the Committee, it being intended to call in the Capital only as it might be required for building.

2d. Printed forms of applications for shares may be had at Messrs. Forbes & Co., Messrs. Remington & Co., and the Bank of Bombay and office of the Committee.

3d. All applications (according to the printed form) for shares should be accompanied with an order for payment of 5 per cent being the 1st instalment now due and all communications to be addressed.

Committee.
Post Paid Tontine Hotel.
Bombay.

4th. The Committee meet every Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. at a room in the Fort Police office.

5th.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE TONTINE HOTEL.

Bombay 184

GENTLEMEN,

I beg that you will register my name as a subscriber for shares in the Tontine Hotel, on the Life of aged years and months, born in and now or lately residing at and for the benefit of now or lately residing at subject to the rules and regulations of the Society.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your's obediently.
Name,
Rank or profession,
Residence,
By order,
(Signed) J. BURROWS,
Secretary.

Bombay Tontine Hotel Office,
23d March 1842.

## NOTICE.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY beg to intimate that they have commenced business. Applications for Boats, or reference as to terms, may be made to their office, on the left of the Slip Gate of the Custom House.

Bombay, 25th March 1842.

THE following WINES, &c. on sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sherry from *J. W. Bridges*..... | Rs | 16 | ₱ dozen. |
| Champaign 1st quality from *C. P. Fletcher* at..... | ,, | 45 | ,, |
| Ditto ditto ditto in Pint.. | ,, | 24 | ,, |
| Ditto 2d ditto ditto.. ..... | ,, | 35 | ,, |
| Hermitage and Hock ditto.. ..... | ,, | 20 | ,, |
| Burgundy from *Henry Brothers*.. | ,, | 25 | ,, |
| Hock ,, ditto..... | ,, | 20 | ,, |
| Port ,, ditto..... | ,, | 18 | ,, |
| Ditto in Pints ,, ditto..... | ,, | 10 | ,, |
| Cherry Brandy ,, ditto..... | ,, | 15 | ,, |
| Ditto in Pints ,, ditto..... | ,, | 10 | ,, |
| Noyau ,, ditto..... | ,, | 18 | ,, |
| Liqueurs assorted ditto..... | ,, | 20 | ,, |
| Cogniac Brandy ditto..... | ,, | 15 | ,, |
| Fine old Madeira, *Scott, Penfold & Co.* at..... | ,, | 280 | ₱ Hhd. |
| Port, *W. H. Hunt* at..... | ,, | 15 | ₱ dozen. |
| Pale and Gold Sherry ditto at..... | ,, | 220 | ₱ Hhd. |
| Light St. Julien Claret, from *T. & J. Christopher*..... | ,, | 10 | ₱ dozen. |

ALSO.

The following superior Wines from *Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pale Gold Sherry @..... | Rs | 530 | ₱ Butt. |
| Ditto ,, ..... | ,, | 149 | ₱ Quarter Cask. |
| Ditto ,, ..... | ,, | 18 | ₱ Dozen. |
| Port in Pints..... | ,, | 10 | ₱ Dozen. |

LECKIE AND Co.

## CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £100 each, Exchange at 1*s* 11¼*d* per Rupee.

Apply to FRITH AND CO.
*Agents Ceylon Government.*

Nesbit Lane, March 24th 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines and Liquors, which are confidently recommended viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality | Rs. | 45 per doz. |
| do..... 2nd do. do.... | ,, | 35 ,, |
| Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine..... | ,, | 20 ,, |
| do.. "St. Estephe" from Dunkin's. | ,, | 18 ,, |
| Brandy, pale Straw colour do..... | ,, | 16 ,, |
| Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses.....at 20 at 24 | ,, | |
| Sherries of superior qualities according to price from.....at 18 at 26 | ,, | |
| Brown Stout of excellent quality lately received ex "Bombay"..... | | 8 per doz. |

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior when a proper reference is given for payment.

Nesbit Lane, March 24th, 1842.

## CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Butts..... | | Rs. 800 |
| Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs. | per | doz. |
| Fine old Mellow Port.....24 | ,, | ,, |
| 2d Growth Claret.....24 | ,, | ,, |

Bombay, March 24th 1842.

## H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Butts..... | Rs. | 800 |
| Superior Gold Sherry..... | at 22 Rs. | per doz. |
| Old Port Wine..... | 22 ,, | ,, |

Bombay, March 24th 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize..... | 50 | Whole Tickets | Cos. Rs. | 5500 |
| 1 Ditto..... | 20 | ....do | .....do | 2200 |
| 1 Ditto..... | 10 | ....do | .....do | 1100 |
| 1 Ditto..... | 5 | ....do | .....do | 550 |
| 15 Ditto of one each | 15 | ....do | .....do | 1750 |
| 30 Do. of ½ ditto.. | 15 | ....do | .....do | 1750 |
| 60 Do. of ¼ ditto.. | 15 | ....do | .....do | 1750 |
| 160 Do. of 1-8th do. | 20 | ....do | .....do | 2200 |
| 1328 Do. of 1-16th do. | 83 | ....do | .....do | 9130 |

1597 Prizes.. Total..233 Whole Tickets..Value 110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
*Projectors.*

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
*Trustee.*

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co's.* Auction Room on Thursday next the 26th May precisely at 10 o'clock where the presence of Subscribers is solicited.

CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT & CO'S. 7TH LOTTERY OF 1842.

PRIZE AND BLANK.

On 200 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1438 chances at Company's Rupees 16 per chance.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Prizes of 25 | at | 50 Whole Tickets | Cos. Rs. | 5500 |
| 2 Ditto of 15 | ,, | 30 Ditto..... | ....Ditto | 3300 |
| 2 Ditto of 5 | ,, | 10 Ditto..... | ....Ditto | 1100 |
| 5 Ditto of 2 | ,, | 10 Ditto..... | ....Ditto | 1100 |
| 10 Ditto of 1 | ,, | 10 Ditto..... | ....Ditto | 1100 |
| 40 Ditto of ½ | ,, | 20 Ditto..... | ....Ditto | 2200 |
| 80 Ditto of ¼ | ,, | 20 Ditto..... | ....Ditto | 2200 |
| 400 Ditto of ⅛ | ,, | 50 Ditto..... | ....Ditto | 5500 |

541 Prizes. 200 Whole Tickets Co's. Rs. 22000
897 Blanks.

CONDITIONS.

The Wheel will be charged with full of numbers, Prizes and Blanks.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

3d. Mofusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have the Prize Tickets free of Postage.

4th. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with remittance or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* at Bombay, also to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the Bombay *Courier* and the Proprietor of the Madras *Athenæum*, also at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's. Auction Room with Soorgee Coomar Dutt or to the Projectors Office No. 22 and 23 India Mart, Old Court House Lane Rada Bazar in Calcutta.

CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT AND CO.
*Projectors.*

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's. Auction Room, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May next precisely at 10 o'clock, when the presence of subscribers is solicited.

RAJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S. 2D LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

On 263 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 2147 Chances at Company's Rupees 14 per chance or only an advance of 7 Rupees and the balance 7 Rupees on the receipt of Prize.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of ..... | 40 | Whole Tickets Cos. Rs. | | 4400 |
| 1 | Ditto of..... | 20 | Ditto,..... | Ditto | 2200 |
| 1 | Ditto of ..... | 10 | Ditto,..... | Ditto | 1100 |
| 8 | Ditto of - 1 each. | 8 | Ditto,..... | Ditto | 880 |
| 40 | Ditto of ..½..... | 20 | Ditto,..... | Ditto | 2200 |
| 80 | Ditto of ..¼..... | 20 | Ditto,..... | Ditto | 2200 |
| 304 | Ditto of ..⅛..... | 38 | Ditto,..... | Ditto | 4180 |
| 1712 | Ditto of ..1/16... | 107 | Ditto,..... | Ditto | 11770 |

2147 Prizes 263 Whole Tickets Cos. Rs. 28930

CONDITION.

The Wheel will be charged with full of Numbers and Prizes except the above 20 Tickets will be put into the wheel after the 1 One thousand numbers are drawn up.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.

3d. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their agents *Thomas Smith* Esquire editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projectors Office No. 6, Waterloo Street.

*** A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale, apply to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Courier Office* at 1*s* Rs. each.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1842.

No. 208. The following alterations and promotion are made:—

10th Regiment N. I.—Adjustment of Rank.

Lieutenant H. Ludwick to take rank, vice Robertson, whose name has been removed from the List of the Army, Date of Rank 21st Sept. 1841

Lieutenant T. G. Ricketts to take rank, vice Aston promoted, Do. 28th Oct 1841.

PROMOTION.

Ensign J. S. Gell to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson promoted, 25th Feb. 1842.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Gell promoted.

Frederick Macgowan, to rank as Ensign in the Regt. 25th Feb. 1842, in the Army 11th Dec. 1841.

No. 209. It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe by Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, will be sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the next Steamer.

1st General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st January 1842 of Family Remittances of commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, 17th Regiment of Foot and Staff.

2 Ditto ditto of the 22nd and 40th Regiments of Foot.

2nd General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st January 1842 of Family Remittances of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Forces serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th Regiment of Foot.

2 Ditto ditto of the 22nd and 40th Regiments of Foot.

3rd General Rolls for the Quarter ending 31st January 1842 of effects and credits of deceased Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments, serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll from the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment and 17th Regiment of Foot.

2 Ditto ditto of the 22nd Regiment of Foot and 14th Light Dragoons.

4th General Rolls of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries in Her Majesty's Regiments, serving under this Presidency.

1 General Roll on account of Regimental necessaries of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment of Foot, from 1st of November 1841, to the 31st of January 1842.

5th General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st January 1842 of Family Remittances of commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

1 General Roll from the commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

6th General Roll for the Quarter ending 31st January 1842 of Family Remittances of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

1 General Roll from the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Hon'ble Company's Regiments.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1842,

No. 210. A Division Order by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B. Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, dated 24th ultimo, appointing Major Deluzeau of the Horse Brigade to act as Commissary of Ordnance at Poona under captain Sinclair's responsibility until the arrival of captain Farquharson, or until further orders is confirmed.

No. 211. Under the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, a Barrack Serjeant is authorized for the station of Kurrachee.

No. 212. By a resolution passed in the Financial Department under date the 16th instant. Assistant Surgeon R. Kirk has been appointed Deputy Assay Master, and Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn to act in that appointment, until the former Officer joins.

No. 213. By a resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 15th Instant, Second Hospital Assistant Sew Appah, of the 19th Regiment N. I. has been attached to the Civil Establishment at Sattara, vice Anoopsing removed on promotion.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1842.

No. 214 The following Extract of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 2, dated 26th January 1842, is published for general information.

The friends of Private George Crucknell of the 2nd European Regiment at your Presidency having paid into our Treasury the sum required by the Regulations for his discharge, we authorize you to grant Private Crucknell his discharge from the Company's service. The payment of the usual passage money not having been made, in this case, the Soldier will not be entitled to passage to Europe at the Company's expense.

No. 215. The following Extract of a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors No. 4, dated 1st February last, is published for general information.

Extract paragraphs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 4, dated 1st February 1842.

1 We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Jervis to return to his duty, by the overland route.

2. We have permitted Lieutenants Charles F. Sorel and J. G. J. Johnston, to return to their duty.

Bombay Castle, 22d March 1842.

No. 216. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army the following General Order issued by the Government of India, No. 14 1842.

No. 14 of 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 19th January 1842.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having provided Cloth, of English manufacture, for the gratuitous supply of Great Coats to the European Foot Artillery, and Regiments of European Infantry, in Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, Officers Commanding all such Corps will transmit indents, prepared according to annexed form No. 1. to the Secretary to the Clothing Board, and to the Army Clothing Agents in their respective Divisions, with whom muster patterns will be lodged, and on the receipt of the Great Coats, distribution statements will be forwarded to those Departments, as prescribed for other Clothing.

2. The Cloth provided being of a description very superior to that in use for similar purposes with Infantry Regiments the Coats will, under no circumstances, be replaced under six years, nor are they to be supplied to a Regiment or to individuals as a matter of course at the expiration of that period, but only as the necessity for such supply may be satisfactorily established by the report of a Committee of Survey; moreover, it is not intended they should ever be considered the property of the Soldier: they are to be taken care of in the same manner, as his other necessaries, any loss occasioned by his neglect is to be made good from his pay, and whenever any Great Coats are condemned as unserviceable, the survey report should specify the date, or dates of issue, and they are to be returned into Regimental Store, to be held at the disposal of the Clothing Board for the advantage of the state. An indent to replace the number condemned, if necessary, to be submitted with the survey report.

3. The month and year when issued from the Agencies, to be marked on the Great Coats, in such manner as not to be removed.

4. Quarter Masters of Regiments will be held responsible for the number supplied on indent, and that on the occurrence of any Casualties, the Great Coats are to be returned into Regimental Store, and carefully preserved for issue to Recruits. A special report is to be made by the Officer Commanding the Regiment to the Secretary to the Clothing Board, when the number in Store is likely to cause detriment or inconvenience to the public Service.

5. The Secretary to the Clothing Board to be furnished, on the 1st January of each year, with an annual return of the Great Coats, according to annexed form No. 2.

Form No. 1.

*Indent shewing the size of the Men, and the number of Great Coats of each size required for the use of Regiment.*

*Insert Station and date.*

| SIZE. | Height. F. | I. | Sergeants | Drummers | Corporals | Privates | Total of each size required. | Number of each size | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Size. | 6 | 0 & upwards.. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 77 | |
| | 5 | 11 ..... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 17 | | |
| | 5 | 10 ..... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 47 | | |
| 2d do.. | 5 | 9 ..... | 6 | 0 | 7 | 71 | 84 | 408 | |
| | 5 | 8 ..... | 4 | 1 | 10 | 129 | 144 | | |
| | 5 | 7 ..... | 13 | 4 | 5 | 158 | 180 | | |
| | 5 | 6 ..... | 10 | 5 | 9 | 124 | 184 | | |
| 3d do.. | 5 | 5 ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 41 | 207 | |
| | under | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 18 | | |
| | | Total.. | 42 | 14 | 38 | 690 | 692 | 692 | |

(Signed) A. B. *Quarter Master.* (Signed) A. B. *Commanding*

Form No. 2.

*Annual Return of Great Coats with Regiment Marched, January 1st 1843.*

| | | Sergeants. | Drummers. | Corporals. | Privates. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strength of the Regiment, as per Abstract monthly return, dated 31st Dec. 1842. | | 44 | 16 | 1342 | 730 | Total. | 890 |
| Number of Great Coats, as per Annual Return..... | | 18 | 18 | 1342 | 730 | Total. | 890 |
| Burnt in the Barrack of the 2d Company on the..... | | | | 40 | 69 | | 109 |
| Loss occasioned by neglect..... | casualties | | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Condemned by Regimental and Station Committee dated 5th and 14th of ..... and sold for the benefit of Government under authority of Secretary Clothing Board's letter, No. dated. | | | | 25 | 69 | 880 | 89 |
| | | | | | | 69 | 89 |
| | | | | | | 880 | 89 |
| Total of Casualties..... | | | | | | | |
| Received on Indent, dated..... | | | | | | | |
| Ditto ditto..... | | | | | | | |
| Balance of Great Coats on the 1st January 1842..... | | 18 | 18 | 1342 | 730 | | 890 |

(Signed) A. B. Commanding.
(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to the Govt. of India.
Military Department.

(Signed) A. B.
*Quarter Master.*

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

23d March 1842.

1. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to directs that the following List of Cadets and Assist. Surgeons be published in General Orders.

No 1 of 1842.

List of rank of Cadets for the Bombay Cavalry and Infantry.

*For the Cavalry.*

To rank from the date of his departure from England by the Overland Route, viz.

Francis John Oldfield, "Oriental" Steamer from Falmouth, 2d January.

*For the Infantry.*

To rank from the date of his departure from England by the Overland Route, viz.

James Pitcairn Knowles, "Oriental" Steamer from Falmouth 2d January.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the Overland Mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.

James Richard Sirinton, via Falmouth, 2d January (abroad.)

To rank from the date of his departure from England by the Overland route, viz.

John Dun Simson, "Oriental" Steamer from Falmouth, 2d January.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order viz.

John Webb, "Buckinghamshire" 6th January.
Walter Valentine Shewell....do.....do.
Frederic Daere.....do.....do.

(Signed) PHILIP MELVILL,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

East India House, 2d Feb. 1842.
East India House, London, 4th Feb. 1842.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL,

No. 1 of 1842.

List of rank of Assistant Surgeons for Bombay.

To rank from the date of his departure from England by the Overland route viz.

Henry John Carter, "Oriental" Steamer from Falmouth, 2d January.

To rank from the date of the sailing from the Clyde of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

William Campbell M. D. "Hebrides" 3d January.

(Signed) P. MELVILL,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

East India House, 2d Feb. 1842.
East India House, London, 4th Feb. 1842.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL,

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

Horse Artillery,—Assist. Surgeon E. Impey from 17th to 31st March on Medical Certificate to proceed to Bombay.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Fenning from 1st to 31st March to remain at Kurrachee on Medical Certificate.

21st Regt. M. N. I.—Lieut. R. F. J. Impey from 29th March to 29th May, to proceed to Ahmednuggur and the Sea Coast on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Commandar in Chief,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st March, 1842.

No. 25. The following extract of a dispatch, Paras. 1 and 2 from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 1, dated 26th January last, is published for general information.

Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. William James Campbell, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy on your Establishment.

2. His order of rank will be transmitted in due course.

No. 26. The following extract of a dispatch, Paras. 1 and 2 from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 2, dated 26th anuary last, is published for general information.

Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. Septimus Thild, a Volunteer of the Indian Navy on your Establishment.

2. His order of rank will be transmitted in due course.

No. 27.—The following extract of a dispatch, Paras, 1st and 2nd, from the Hon'ble the court of Directors, No 3. dated 1st February last, is published for general information.

Paran 1. We have appointed Mr. Henry Thomas Young, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy on your Establishment.

2. His order of rank will be transmitted hereafter.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.Col. Secy. to Govt.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1842.

Mr. J. N. Rose, second assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th proximo, under Sec XI. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1842.

Mr. L. C. C. Rivett, acting junior magistrate of police, received charge of that office on the 10th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The reverend A. Goode, chaplain of Kirkee, has been allowed leave of absence, by the Lord Bishop, to visit the presidency, and to be absent from his station for one month, from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Friday the 1st April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 17th Feb. 1842.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 2nd May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 17th March 1842.

### OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passes granted up to the 16th March..... | Chests | 186 |
| Total.. | | 186 |

INDORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 \| 41 ..... | Chests | 180 |
| Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 \| 42 up to the 12th February 1842..... | ,, | 11,098 |
| Do. do. from 16th ultimo to the 4th instant.... | ,, | 1,025 |
| Total.... | | 12,303 |

IMPORTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of former year's importation..... | Chests | 2,000 |
| Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 15th inst..... | ,, | 10,713½ |
| Ditto from the 16th to the 22d instant..... | ,, | 561½ |
| Total.. | | 12,775 |

EXPORTED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the 27th October 1841 to the 15th instant ..... | Chests | 6,632½ |
| Ditto from the 16th to the 22d instant..... | ,, | 263 |
| Total.... | | 6,900½ |

F. BOURCHIER, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 23d March 1842.

## Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March. 22. Ship Earl of Balcarras, R. B. Baker, Master, from Manilla, 3d February 1842.

Passengers.—R. Thornhill Esq. Mr. Thompson, Master Baretto.

Do. 23. Brig City of Aberdeen, James Monro, master, from Singapore, 8th February 1842.

Do. 23. The East India Company's Steamer Frigate Auckland, Lieut. R. Ethersey, commanding from Karrachee, 20th instant.

Do. 24. H. C. Steamer Zenobia, R. Higgins, Master, from Karrachee 21st instant.

Passengers.—Captain Watson 23d Regiment N. I.; Ensign Bowles, Do; Ensign Payton, Do.; Surgeon Patch, Do.

Departures.

March. 23. Brig Union, P. Hodson, master, to Madras.
Passenger.—One Native.

CALENDAR,—March 31 Days 1842.

| Week. | Month. | REMARKABLE DAYS. | High Water. A. M. | P. M | PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. | 25 | Good Friday-Annuncation | 9 55 | 10 21 | |
| Sa. | 26 | [B. V. Mary. | 10 42 | 11 3 | ○ 25 6 48 A. |
| Sun | 27 | *Easter Sunday.* | 11 25 | 11 48 | |
| M. | 28 | *Easter Monday.* | 0 7 | 0 27 | |
| T. | 29 | *Easter Tuesday.* | 0 47 | 1 9 | |
| W. | 30 | Paris entered by the Alli- | 1 29 | 1 50 | |
| Th. | 31 | [ed Armies, 1814. | 2 8 | 2 28 | |

In the Harbour.

| VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DESTINATION. | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | Supt. Indian Navy | Suez.. | 1st Apr |
| United Kingdom | W. & T. Edmond & co | London .. | 25th Mar |
| David Clark | Ritchee Steuart & co.. | London .. | 15th Apr |
| Strathe den | Ritchie Steuart & co.... | London .. | |
| Francis Speight | Foster & co..... | London .. | 5th Apr |
| Cambridge | D. & A. Hormasjee.... | London .. | |
| Lady Kennaway | Frith & co..... | London .. | |
| Chance | Grey & co..... | London .. | |
| Lady Lilford | Foster & co..... | Liverpool | |
| Margaret Pollock | Remington & co | Liverpool | |
| Cora | Gillanders Ewart & co | Liverpool | 19th Apr |
| Lancaster | Higginson & Cardwell | Liverpool | 5th Apr |
| Chieftain | McG. Brownrigg & co | Liverpool | |
| James Moran | Skinner & co..... | Liverpool | |
| Shakespear | McG. Brownrigg & co.. | Liverpool | 20th Mar |
| Alan Ker | Thos. Jefferies ..... | Liverpool | despatch |
| Tweed | D. & M. Pestonjee.... | Liverpool | |
| Queen Victoria | Jamsetjee J. S. & co.. | China .... | |
| Token | Forbes & co..... | China .... | |
| Bombay | Dirom Carter & co.... | China .... | |
| Charles Forbes | H. Bhicajee & co.... | China .... | |
| Hindostan | W. Nicol & co..... | China.... | |
| Lowjee Family | Forbes & co..... | China.... | |
| Carnatic | W. Nicol & co..... | China .... | |
| Asiatic | Foster & co..... | China .... | |
| Victoria | ..... | Singapore. | |
| Cleveland | Dirom Carter & co... | Singapore. | |
| Sir H. Compton | Aga M. Rahim..... | Macao.... | |
| Union | Thos. Jefferies..... | Madras .. | |
| Forth | Grey & co ..... | Sale or Charter. | |
| Helen | N. Eduljee & co..... | | |
| Caledonia | Viccajee Mherjee..... | | |
| Colchester | Remington & co..... | | |
| Charles Grant | Curseetjee Cowasjee &co | | |
| Agnada | Foster & co..... | | |
| Charlotte | Jamsetjee J. S. & co.. | | |
| Cornwallis | K. Motichund ..... | | |
| Rachel | W. & T. Edmond & co. | | |
| Lanarkshire | Campbell Miller & co | | |
| Vansittart | B. & A. Hormasjee.... | | |
| Beaures | ..... | | |
| Larkins | Grey & co..... | | |
| Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy | ..... | | |
| Wallace | Dirom Carter & co.... | | |
| Ellen | Forbes & co..... | | |
| Woodman | Bates Owen & co..... | | |
| Salem | Higginson & Cardwell | | |
| arl of Balcarras | Remington & co..... | | |
| ly of Aberdeen | ..... | | |
| H. C. Steamers | Atalanta | | |
| | Hugh Lindsay | | |
| | Cleopatra. | | |
| | Indus. | | |
| | Auckland. | | |
| | Zenobia. | | |
| H. C. Brig | Tapiee | | |
| ,, ,, | Tenasserim | | |
| ,, ,, Sloop | Elphinstone | | |
| ,, ,, Schooner | Emily | | |
| ,, ,, ,, | Maldiva | | |
| ,, ,, Cutter | Nurbuddah | | |
| ,, ,, R. Ship | Hastings | | |

Expected.

| VESSELS. | AGENTS | FROM | APPOINTED TO SAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| a Orator | D. & M. Pestonjee.... | London .. | 25th Oct |
| a Diana | Foster & co..... | London .. | 30th Oct |
| a Edinburgh | Eglinton Maclean & co | London .. | 3d Oct |
| a Lord Eldon | Dirom Carter & co.... | London .. | 29th Oct |
| a Mary | Frith & co..... | London .. | 26th Oct |
| a Indus | Gillanders Ewart & co | London .. | 7th Nov |
| a Elizabeth | Foster & co..... | London .. | 26th Oct |
| a Dartmouth | Dirom Carter & co.... | London .. | 14th |
| Broxbournebury | Dirom Carter & co.... | London .. | 30th |
| a Majestic | Foster & co..... | London .. | 24th |
| a Argyleshire | Grey & co..... | London .. | 14th |
| a H Tron | Remington & co..... | London .. | 22d |
| a Buckinghamshire | Framjee Cawasjee.... | London .. | 8th J |
| a Julius Cæsar | Foster & co..... | London .. | 3rd Jan |
| a Mary Davidson | Forbes & co..... | London .. | 5th Jan |
| a St. Vincent | ..... | London .. | 1st Jan |
| Scaleby Castle | ..... | London .. | 1st Jan |
| William Hyde | ..... | London .. | 22d Jan |
| John Calvin | Ritchie Steuart & co.. | London .. | 25th Jan |
| Middlemen | ..... | London .. | 1st Jan |
| Euxine | ..... | London .. | 23d Jan |
| Duke of Lancaster | Ritchie Steuart & co.. | London .. | 5th Feb |
| Good Hope | ..... | London .. | 26th Jan |
| a Reliance | Foster & co..... | Liverpool | 22d Oct |
| a Parsee Merchant | Foster & co..... | Liverpool | 10th Nov |
| a William Gillies | McVicar Burn & co.... | Liverpool | 5th Nov |
| a Wave | B. & A. Hormasjee.... | Liverpool | 21st Nov |
| a England | W. & A. Graham & co | Liverpool | 15th Nov |
| a Jane Anderson | Campbell Miller & co.. | Liverpool | 2d Nov |
| a Crown | W. Nicol & co..... | Liverpool | 26th Nov |
| a Cremona | Dirom Carter & co.... | Liverpool | 21 Dec |
| a Lintin | Higginson & Cardwell | Liverpool | 1st Dec |
| a Harriett Scott | W. Elsam & co..... | Liverpool | 22d Dec |
| a Caledonia | ..... | Liverpool | 18th Dec |
| a Universe | W. & A. Graham & co | Liverpool | 20th Nov |
| a British Merchant | Pollexfen Milne & co.. | Liverpool | 31st Dec |
| a Saxe Gotha | Ritchie Steuart & co.. | Liverpool | 1st Nov |
| a Syria | Remington & co..... | Liverpool | 23d Dec |
| a Lady | W. & T. Edmond & co | Liverpool | 3d Dec |
| a Magnificent | ..... | Liverpool | 30th Dec |
| a Clyde | Frith & co..... | Liverpool | 7th Jan |
| a Anne Mary | Dirom Carter & co.... | Liverpool | 1st Jan |
| a Monarch | W. Nicol & co..... | Liverpool | 25th Jan |
| a St. Lawrence | ..... | Liverpool | 6th Jan |
| a George Armstrong | McVicar Burn & co.... | Liverpool | 8th Jan |
| Lady East | ..... | Liverpool | 30th Jan |
| Herculean | W. Nicol & co..... | Liverpool | 2d Feb |
| Salem | ..... | Shields .. | 3d Oct |
| a Emily | ..... | Shields .. | 30th Nov |
| a East London | Foster & co..... | Shields .. | 12th Oct |
| a Hope | Ritchie Steuart & co.. | Clyde.. .. | 15th Oct |
| a Voluma | Ritchie Steuart & co.. | Clyde.. .. | 11th Nov |
| a Bucephalus | W. & A. Graham & co | Clyde.. .. | 16th Nov |
| a Kirkman Finlay | Ritchie Steuart & co.. | Clyde.. .. | 4th Dec |
| a Hebrides | W. Nicol & co ..... | Clyde.. .. | 3rd Jan |
| a Kate | Campbell Miller & co.. | Clyde.. .. | 4th Dec |
| a Barbara | Grey & co ..... | Clyde.. .. | 15th Dec |
| Grecian | W. & A. Graham & co | Clyde.. .. | 6th Jan |
| Allyn | ..... | Clyde.. .. | 1st Jan |
| Nepaul | Ritchie Steuart & co.. | Clyde.. .. | 1st Jan |
| Brahmin | McVicar Burn & co.... | Clyde.. .. | 1st Jan |
| Wardehapman | Frith & co..... | Australia.. | |
| Maia | ..... | China .... | 7th Feb |
| Westmoreland | W. Nicol & co..... | Singapore | |
| Independent | ..... | Hull..... | 1st Jan |
| Josephine | Thos. Jefferies ..... | Bordeaux.. | 9th Nov |
| William Abrams | Thos. Jefferies..... | Rangoon .. | |
| Seif | Thos. Jefferies ..... | Bourbon .. | |

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

March 12, Ship Rahomaney, J. T. Norris, from Calcutta and Sand Heads 29th February.

Passenger.—Mrs. Norris.

DEPARTURES.

March 13, H. C. Transport Teazer, W. Gibson, to Singapore and China.

Do. Do. Defiance, R. W. Evatt, Do. Do.
Do. Do. Lady Flora, R. Ford, Do. Do.
Do. Do. City of London, J. Antram. Do. Do.

### MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

March. 22. Captain Rutherford, Bengal Artillery from Agra.
Do. 23. Asst. Surgeon F. Frazer, 12th Regt. N. I. from Sukkur
Do. 24. Surgeon John Patch, 21st Regt. N. I. from Scinde.

Departures.

March. 24th. Assistant Surgeon T. Drummond Campbell, 1st Battalion Artillery to Ahmednugger.
Do. do. Captain R. Sparrow, 18th Regt, M. N. I to Ahmednugger.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

In the Fort, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, mrs. J. T. Hannah, of a son.

### CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th March, at his risidence in the Fort, the lady of Allan Webb, esq. 1st assistant garrison surgeon, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 8th March, the lady of H. W Deane, esq. of the Bengal civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 8th March, at St. James's Church, by the revd. R. B. Boswell, James Davidson, esq. C. S. to Mary, relict of the late revd. F. Wybrow.

### MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

On the 29th December 1841, at St. George's Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. mr. Hoiff, Senior Colonial Chaplain, W. C. Liddle Esq., Surgeon, Cape Mounted Rifles, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Charles Kaye, Esq.

BIRTHS.

At Nellore, on the 4th March, the lady of L. D. Daniell, Esq., of a son.

At John Pereira's, on the 3d March, the wife of mr. J. Hosie, of a son.

At the Mount Road, on the 14th March, the wife of mr. J. Endsor, of a son.

DEATH.

At Bellary, on the 6th March, of the Cholera, after a few hours illness, mr. H. Paine, Superintendant of the Mission Press, aged 35 years.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

### MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The military portion of the public in India (a very large body) and I may add all the military circle in Europe have become indebted to you, by the insertion of the admirable letter of "CRITES" in your columns. The subject is not treated of in certain bearings; but I trust "CRITES" will yet do so in other letters. His letter is written on a subject which cannot fail to the ground so readily as *a few* of your readers could wish. It is unhappily but too replete with interest. Your observation regarding the non-reference, of this truly unprecedented interference, and attempt to intimidate a Court, to Sir Jasper Nichols is excellent. Did any man for one moment imagine that a matter so essential to the purity of Courts Martial could be decided by a mere *military* order!

Nothing can be more clear than this, that if Lieutenant MacDonald had consented to be but a cypher on the Court Martial of which he was a member, he would not in that case have been placed in arrest. The immediate ground of his arrest was simply his not attending parade, in obedience to an order, issued in direct defiance of the Rules of the Service; (see 2d Supplement XX. 31.) the procuring cause of his arrest was the searching nature of his questions. Major Brough, it would appear, also informed the Court Martial that the other charge on which he placed Lieut. Macdonald in arrest was *one affecting his character, and of more remote date!*—Will it be believed that an officer of long standing and experience would dare to act in this way! What! Prosecutor before the Court and allow one of the officers of his Regiment to sit unchallenged as a Judge and Juror for the trial of another of them, when it was his bounden duty, not only to have prevented this, but to have preferred a charge against him!

Alas what tangled webs we weave,
When first we labour to deceive!

Why did Major Brough fail to prefer a charge of so grave a nature (*one affecting the character*) at the time of its occurrence? Lieutenant Macdonald has had the Bombay regulations quoted in reference to attending the court (and excellent ones they are, because they will not suit party purposes.) I shall quote one of those said Regulations for the benefit of all concerned: it will greatly astonish the Army if Major Brough do not behold this Regulation adverted to in a truly emphatic manner. (See Military Code Section XX. 11. page 130). "It is highly improper that charges "should be kept in reserve against an officer or soldier until they have accumulated, and that they "should then be brought before a General Court Martial collectively: whereas every charge should be preferred at the time, when the fact or facts on which "it turns, was recent, or, if knowingly passed over, it "ought not either in candour or in justice to be in future "brought into question."

Such is the language of the Bombay regulations on this point; and if any proof were wanting of its soundness, it has (in the case of Lieut. MacDonald's arrest, when that officer was member of a Court martial) received an amount of confirmation which no other circumstance could possibly convey. For, if the commanding officer of a Regiment does really possess the power of arresting a member of a Court martial (as the Commander in Chief of Bombay affirms) and if he may rake up matters against an officer which took place prior to the sitting of the Court, where is justice to be found!

This is a very bad business, from first to last; no power on earth can impart respectability to it. It cannot be bolstered up. It is not by supporting such courses, that the discipline of the Army can be maintained. It is also said by correspondents that the charge which Major Brough so gravely and portentously trumpeted forth, as *affecting Character*, is puerile and frivolous beyond conception. Meanwhile all eyes are upon the Court martial at Ahmedabad.

I believe the only case on record of a member of a Court Martial being arrested while in the execution of his duty is to be found in McArthur (see Appendix No. XIII.) I say arrested *while in the execution of his duty* because, as CRITES vigourously observes, the terms, a member of a Court Martial do not merely imply that person while in Court. The case to which I refer was the arrest, by *the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,* of Rear Admiral Mayne, and Captain Rentone; These two officers were both arrested "at the breaking up of the Court."

Let us enquire how this act, committed by no less a personage, than the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was taken. "The arresting of the President (says McArthur) highly offended all the members of the Court, they met twice on the subject, and resented highly what they deemed an insult, and drew up certain *resolutions*, in which they demanded—"satisfaction for the high insult on their president, "from all persons how high soever in office, who have "set on foot this arrest, or in any degree advised or "promoted it, and remonstrating that by this arrest, "the order, discipline, and government of his Majesty's armies by sea was dissolved, and the statute 13 "Charles II made null and void."

"The Lords of the Admiralty (continues McArthur) were much displeased at the indignity offered to the Court, and accordingly laid its resolutions before, His Majesty. The Duke of Newcastle, by His. Majesty's Command wrote to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, wherein he says" "His Majesty expressed great displeasure at the insult offered to the Court Martial, by which the military discipline of the Navy is so much affected."—From the sequel it would appear that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as well as the Secretary of the State, were not aware of the very great authority of the Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas."

On a candid perusal of these extracts, a few observations naturally present themselves.—Firstly: There exists a precedent for the arrest of a member of a Court Martial. Does this precedent bear out the arrest of Lieut. MacDonald by Major Brough?—Certainly not; for, had any person in the realm, but the Lord Chief Justice caused the arrest above referred to, we see what would have been the opinion of the King regarding it; and we shall yet see what opinion Royalty will form regarding Major Brough's act.

Secondly. The resolutions expressed by the Court as quoted by McArthur;—do they constitute a precedent for the censure passed upon Major Brough? I should say they do; but I shall be open to correction on the point.

Thirdly. We observe that the King of England was of an opinion directly opposed to the Commander in Chief of Bombay. In these matters, I am far from desiring to adopt the too common error of supposing that an opinion must be sound in proportion to the rank of its patron; but with those who cannot be induced to give up this hoary fallacy, it may seem a sufficient proof to urge that a King's opinion must be preferable to that of a Commander in-Chief. His Majesty thought that, the arrest of a member of a Court Martial was calculated to injure discipline. His Excellency of Bombay calls this merely "a strong measure" exactly like the amiable and kind hearted gentleman spoken of by Addison, who said "it must after all be allowed on all sides that Nero was a great wag!" even so calls the Commander in Chief the outrage of Major Brough—*a strong measure!* The King (it would appear) called a similar *strong measure*, even when committed by the Lord Chief Justice, "an *insult* offered to the Court"!—and the Lords of the Admiralty merely changed the word calling the transaction "an indignity offered to the Court."

We shall yet, I hope, live to see what opinion will be formed upon this subject by the legislature of our dear native land. Hitherto the persons of members of Courts Martial have been considered sacred. A persuasion has always existed that they were exempt even from the interference of the Royal authority; but a Commander in Chief has decided otherwise. I put it to those learned in the law whether, a member of a Court Martial, does not come under the protective influence of Blackstone's Commentaries, Book III page 288,. 289, "usually called a bill of privilege." And whether in imitation thereof the President and Court be not the parties to place a member in arrest, should such a course be called for.

Your's obediently,
VINDEX.

### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

PROPOSED SWEEPSTAKES FOR BOMBAY RACES, 1843.

A Sweepstakes of 50 G. M. each, with Rs. 500 from the Fund, 8st. 7lbs. for all Arab Maidens that have never started before the 1st July 1842, 2 Miles, to be closed 1st July 1842, three subscribers named.

2nd.—A Sweepstakes of 25 G. M. with 30 G. M. from the Fund, for Arab Horses that never won, 8st 4lbs. 1¼ Miles, Heats, to be closed 1st July 1842, one subscriber named.

3rd.—A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. each, P. P. for all Arabs that never won previous to the 1st day of July 1842, 1¼ Mile weight for Age. The winner of the 1st Maiden Sweepstakes to carry 7lbs. extra and of the 25 G. M. 4lbs. extra, one subscriber named.

A Maiden Welter Stakes of 10 G. M. each P. P. with 40 G. M. from the Fund, for all Arabs that never started before the 1st July 1842, 1½ miles.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each for all Maiden Galloways that have never started, 13 H. 3 I. and under, 8st. 4lbs. 1½ miles, with Rs. 300 from the Fund.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 500 each for all Maiden Arabs that have never started before, 2 miles, 8st. 7lbs.

A Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 each for all Maiden Arabs that have never won before 1st July 1842, 3 miles 8st. 4lbs. The winner of one Race 8st. 7lbs. of two Races 8st. 10lbs, and three or more 9 stone.

M. GEORGE,
*Secretary to the Bombay Races.*

## North Western Intelligence

DELHI GAZETTE, March 12.

The latest intelligence from Peshawur, received from a neighbouring station, has it, that the Khyberies have been bought over at the rate of two lakhs per annum and that General Pollock is to move on towards Jellalabad on the 4th instant. Our own letters to the 1st March do not mention the circumstance one might almost suppose we were "made of money" by the rate at which it is thrown away.

Camp Kawalsur, Monday 28th Feb. 1842.

"*Another mountain in Labour.*—Our camp has been thrown into a state of excitement and the 10th Light and 3rd Irregular Cavalry have seen a little bit of service. The following are the particulars: about noon of yesterday, a messenger came into camp, and gave information, that a great many camels, belonging to our Honorable Masters, had been seized and carried off by the Khyburies, at or near village a few miles distant. An order was given to dispatch a Troop of the 10th and some of the Irregular Cavalry. Major Anderson, being field officer of the day, was deputed to carry out the order, and made all speed to the tents of Major Blair, and Lieut. Liptrott; all were instantly in motion and ready in a few minutes; it happened, however, that Cornet Vibart of the 5th, but doing duty with the 10th and attached to the 1st troop, was on his horse, when a part of the troop only had assembled, and to save time, moved off with it in company with Major Anderson, leaving the remainder to be brought on by Lieut. Mosley the officer belonging to the troop. At so rapid a pace did he take on this little band, that he distanced all others in the rear. On reaching a nullah, near the foot of the hills, the party met with four men, when the latter (Khyberries) immediately turned round and discharged their Jezails, lodging one ball in the thigh of Ensign Tytler doing duty with the 26th Native Infantry, a second in the lower region of the abdomen of a trooper, and a third in the thigh of a horse belonging to the Irregular Cavalry; the fourth man was unarmed. Young Vibart immediately wheeled round, and made a cut at one of the fellows who parried it, and instantly drawing his knife from its sheath, cut the brave boy across the thigh; an awful and deep wound it is, but not likely to prove a serious injury; not so, however, with Ensign Tytler for the ball, if not extracted, may be his bane for life; the trooper died in a few minutes. The Khyberries fought most desperately, and of course were killed, but they managed to wound (with long knives) three Cavalry Troopers who are now in hospital. The trophies of victory, viz., Jezails, knives &c. were brought in by the victors; the first knife was brought into camp by one of the Irregular Cavalry, who stated that he cut off the head of its former owner, the remainder were brought in by the men of the 10th Cavalry. The knives used by these daring freebooters are pointed, very sharp, thick at the back; the length of the blade is about twenty-two, and the handle five inches, making the entire length three quarters of a yard. About an hour and a half after the first party left Camp, information was brought that an engagement took place the moment it approached the hills, and that two officers were wounded; on which an order was issued for a Squadron of the 10th and a Resallah of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, to proceed forthwith to the place of conflict; shortly afterwards the three remaining troops were ordered to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning; the Artillery, Her Majesty's 9th Foot, and the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, received like orders; all were paraded and ready, but the Artillery, showing great zeal and being eager for the fray, did not wait for final orders, and had moved some two or three hundred paces from their ground, when they were ordered to return. Shortly afterwards, the detachment returned, when anxiety, bustle, and restlessness, gave place to conversation, sentiment and repose; the camels (which it appears had only been detained at a village) returned to camp about 3 P. M. Many Officers went, of their own accord, to see the *tumasha*, and as the two young wounded Officers were volunteers, orders have been issued, to the effect that, in future, when parties are ordered for service, or other duty, no Officers, except those appointed, are to accompany them; this will have the best effect in restraining the young hands who appear to think that to hunt and slay is their calling, and killing the Khyberies, a laudable pursuit."

*Camp Kawalser near Peshawur, 28th Feby.* 1842.

"To day seven Sepoys, who volunteered last year from the Sappers at Delhi for the Shah's Sappers and Miners, came into camp, they made their escape from Cabool in a miraculous manner; it appears that they with about fifty more, had by begging hard of Ukbar Khan been permitted to go afloat on the Cabool river, (which passes near Jellalabad and joins the Indus a little above Attock) with inflated mussucks to keep them above water; the river runs very rapidly, and passes Peshawur about three koss distant, which they reached in a horridly wretched condition, their toes being eaten off by the frost and snow, they tell me Serjeants Kelly, Bruen and Dodd are in Jellalabad; but Dean, Douglas, and the two Francis's with the thirty men of the 2d and 3d companies Sappers and Miners that were at Cabool are all cut up."

The Rajpootana Division of Artillery, under the command of Colonel Pew, was reviewed, by Major General Kennedy C. B, commanded the Rajpootana Field Force, on the 26th ultimo.

In the morning the Camel Battery performed various manœuvres at a rapid pace, and the "Natives" were astonished at seeing the Camels sit down, harnessed to the guns, during the firings.

In the evening, the great Guns and Howitzers fired grape, common shells, and shrapnell, at several distances from the curtains, with great effect. The mortars, common shells and carcases, with much precision, and a beautiful Mine was sprung, at a distance of half a mile from the Mortar Battery.

DEHLEE.—The Treasure Escort, noticed in our last, left on the morning of the 11th under command of Capt. Mc Nair, of the 73d N. I. for Kurnaul. The sum delivered from the Dehlee Treasury was sixteen lakhs, intended eventually for the use of General Pollock's army.

The 7th Light Cavalry, under command of Colonel Stedman, left with the treasure party, for Kurnaul, an agreeable change from the dust and flies of a Delhi encampment; it is not known, though probable enough, that they go forward, but wherever they move, they have the best wishes of all who knew the Regiment during its stay in Delhi.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot is expected early tomorrow, the different regiments and corps will be inspected on succeeding days, and on Friday, we believe, there will be a Brigade review of the whole force now here.

An extensive robbery of 11 pairs of Cashmere Shawls, Kimkhobs, 5 Khilats, one of them belonging to the Commissioner, some silk and other valuables, was last night committed in the dwelling house of Nundoo, a cloth merchant residing in the Durreebah Illaqua. Early information having been conveyed to the city authorities, the Kotwal ordered the whole of the gates of the Illaqua to be closed, and has succeeded in apprehending five of the robbers with the property in their possession. We are glad to hear of his activity in this case, and wish we could say as much of his success in tracing the property stolen from our premises some time since.

ARRIVAL.—10th March, Lieut. Marshall 73d Regt., rejoined from sick leave to Almorah.

DEPARTURES.—11th March, Lieut-Col Stedman 7th Cavalry, to Kurnaul with his Regt. to be stationed there.—Capt. McNair and Ensign Mainwaring 73d Regt. to Kurnaul, with Treasure.

SIMLA—On Saturday evening 5th March at 9 P. M. we were visited with another shock of an Earthquake, more violent than that of the 19th February at noon, but of less duration; the two preceding days (the 4th and 5th) had been sultry and unpleasant, and there was a lurid haze during the evening of the 5th, but no further warning of "coming events."

LOODIANAH, 8th March.—The Commander in Chief arrived here yesterday morning; and Major Delafosse's troop of Horse Artillery marched in the afternoon in progress to Affghanistan.

Sir J. Nicolls will inspect the 59th and 74th Regiments of Native Infantry, separately, to-morrow morning.

FEROZEPOOR.—The 55th having been inspected at Kurnaul, the Commander-in-Chief dispensed with a second review of that corps. The Light Company of the Regiment has been annexed to the 2d Lt. Infantry Battalion, and the remainder directed to discharge their extra carriage Establishment. There is little to entertain you with barring the display made by the Staff the other day, when about to start the Brigade. To entertain did I say, it ought to grieve and alarm any one in his common senses to see and hear of such doings. Would you believe that the Treasure was, after all, left behind (a mistake of course) and a Company of the 55th had to overtake the Brigade the next day with the precious charge. The separation of the two Companies of the 6th from the Head Quarters of the Regiment caused great inconvenience to the officers and disgust to the sepoys. The next Convoy, which will consist of H. M. 31st, the 6th N. I., some Artillery, with a party of Tait's Irregular Cavalry, will cross about the 10th or 12th. We have it here that some of the Ladies had arrived at Jellalabad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ABROO" *in our next.*

# THE COURIER.

*FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1842.*

Various extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th instant, will be found under the usual head.

Calcutta papers to the 14th of the present month have arrived. Ten additional transports have been taken up for China by the Bengal Government. Lord Auckland embarked for England on the morning of the 12th instant. Her Majesty's ship *Endymion* arrived in the Hooghly on the following day.

Our latest intelligence from Madras is to the 16th instant. The last division of the transports intended for China took their departure from the roads on the afternoon of the 13th. They should have sailed on the preceding day, but were detained in consequence of some change, in the distribution of the men to the different ships, not having been timely communicated to the Marine and Commissariat departments.

Under the Ceylon head will be found the finding and sentence of the Court Martial on Lieut. Colonel Macpherson of the Ceylon Rifles, together with Her Majesty's decision on the same. The *Herald* of the 5th instant, contains no intelligence of importance.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to an advertisement in the first page of this paper relative to the Tontine Hotel. Parties desirous to subscribe whether on their own lives or those of others will find all the necessary information relative to the forms of application.

A notice has been issued by the Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Navy, intimating that the cabins &c. of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Cleopatra* will be allotted to the various passengers at noon to-morrow.

We find that we were in error when we asserted on Tuesday last that the Steam Committee had the renewed lease of the Bungalow in Egypt to Messrs. Hill, Waghorn and Co. The existing lease does not expire until June 1843, when we are happy to state the Committee are determined on making new, and if possible more satisfactory arrangements. Mr. Hill deserves no consideration, and we believe he left this place a short time since with the full understanding that no favour would be shown him, when the period of his present agreement expires. Amongst other modes of increasing the expense attendant on travelling through Egypt, Messrs. Hill and Co. have resorted to the ingenious expedient of instructing their Agents to receive payment only in English gold coin. By this means sovereigns which could a short time since be readily obtained in Bombay for ten rupees and four annas each, cannot now be purchased for less than eleven rupees and twelve annas.

The *Auckland* and *Zenobia* have returned from the mouth of the Indus. We are sorry to hear that seven men of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment died of cholera when on their passage to Kurrachee. It was reported at that place, when the *Zenobia* left, that Lady MacNaghten had committed suicide in consequence of the diabolical treatment which she had experienced from one of the Afghan chiefs. We give the rumour as it has reached us without vouching for it's authenticity.

We announced some days since that the *Edinburgh* left Cannanore for Bombay on the 1st instant. We have since heard that the *Balcarras* passed her on the 12th off Mangalore.

We have reprinted from the *Bombay Times* of Wednesday last an article in which some atonement is offered for the severe strictures made on the American Mission in a preceding number of the same journal. We have been favored by a member of the mission with the perusal of various documents connected with the causes which led to the dismissal of the superintendant of the printing establishment. From these we are thoroughly convinced that the Missionaries were fully justified in putting an end to the connection. Indeed one document in the hand writing of the late superintendant clearly proves that he has been treated with the greatest leniency, and that his superiors have been rather actuated by a desire of throwing a veil over his errors, than by any wish to punish him severely.

In reference to a letter addressed by us on the 16th March 1841, to the Ex editor of this journal, the *Bombay Gazette* remarks: "we will undertake to say even from our small experience that very few Sub-editors, let alone acting ones, would have presumed to write such a letter to their superior."

We go farther than our cotemporary. We do not think *any* Sub-editor would have presumed to write such a letter, as our's of the 16th March, to his superior. If he did venture on such a piece of impertinence, the superior ought most decidedly to have turned his Sub out of the office. But it happens that the terms superior and Sub-editor are not at all applicable to the relations which existed between ourselves and our predecessor during the time we acted in conjunction. Our engagement with the *Courier* commenced at the period of the Ex-editor having received six months notice. We were made acquainted with the fact, and accepted the offer of the proprietors to contribute leading articles to their paper, for a fixed remuneration during the period of six months, with the understanding that at the expiration of that time we were to have the offer of the Editorship. The duties of a Sub-editor are to make himself generally useful to write on such subjects as the Editor may suggest and in short to take the routine business of the office off the Editor's hands. We never did any thing of the kind, but sent our manuscripts to the office, and when the proofs were ready, called there for the purpose of correcting them. This was the sum total of our labours until after the 16th March 1841. In fact

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the arrangement was entered into rather with the view of securing our future services than any thing else. We looked upon the additional expense incurred by the proprietors on our account as a retainer, more than as an emolument for which, an adequate return could immediately be made.

The Ex-editor has alluded to the circumstances under which some "Editorials were in type in the beginning of March 1841 and remained unpublished." We desire no concealment on this head. Our predecessor wrote an article relative to Sir Henry Roper, in which his conduct in the case of Messrs. Forbes & Co. was spoken of in terms much more favourable than we thought it deserved. Though we were perfectly independent of our predecessor, in regard to the opinions we might choose to express in the columns of the paper, yet delicacy towards an individual whom we had in a great measure been the means of depriving of a continuance in a tolerably lucrative position, would certainly have caused us to abstain from interfering in a discussion in which he had already taken the initiative. But the Ex-editor hesitated in giving his lucubrations to the public. One if not two issues of the paper were published without the article in question making it's appearance, and the printer was eventually told that it was not to be inserted. Finding then that our condjutor had voluntarily vacated the field, we determined to occupy it. Had the Ex-editor chosen, he might have pledged the paper to the support of the Chief Justice. No one would have attempted to prevent him. He however did not avail himself of the opportunity. We were of course exceedingly rejoiced that the *Courier* had not been committed to the defence of what was in our opinion, a wretchedly bad cause, and as we conceived that *neutrality* on so important a point would be still more dishonourable to a public journal, determined on giving vent to our own opinions. This we did without delay, and gave the manuscript to the printer. On the night prior to the publication of the paper it was seen by our predecessor, when he was in the composing room giving instructions for the arrangement of the paper. He came to us in the Editor's room and remonstrated in somewhat strong terms on the tenor of our article, which he desired might be suppressed. We insisted on it's publication. It was accordingly inserted and appeared on the following morning. This of itself decides the question of superiority and *Sub*-Editorship by proving that we virtually possessed at that time a concurrent authority as regarded the leading articles, which the then Editor could not oppose. The discussion took place about midnight when any interference of a third party or any reference to the proprietors was of course impossible. We never attempted to conceal our share in the transaction. In the earliest stage of the contempt case we made an affidavit before an officer of the Supreme Court, stating that we were the author of the article which proved so obnoxious to the Chief Justice, and that none of the parties cited before the Court were aware of it's contents until after publication. We placed the affidavit at the disposal of the legal advisers of the defendants.

In reference to our letter of the 16th March, it is only necessary to observe that as we were aware that after the 10th May, the management. of the paper would be vested solely in our hands, it occurred to us that it would be much better to increase our labour for a few weeks without any additional emolument, than to incur the annoyance arising from differences of opinion which might have led to personal quarrels. We determined on avoiding this and therefore requested the proprietors to intimate to our predecessor, their wish that he should after the ensuing publication cease from interfering in the slightest degree in the management of the paper on the understanding that his salary &c. should be paid to him as it became due up to the latest day to which he had a legal claim, viz. until the 10th May. Our request was complied with.

So much has been said upon this subject, that we are afraid it must be getting somewhat tiresome. If however, we have omitted any thing which our predecessor considers should be published in order to set his removal from the Editorship of the *Courier* in it's true light, he may command our columns. His affectation of a spirit of independence is ridiculous, after the rebuffs which he received. Not only did he draw the salary subsequent to his exclusion from the office, but he also claimed and received passage money to Europe on account of his having been *ejected*. We fancy however, that we have already told the truth and the, *whole* truth. However tedious the discussion between ourselves and the Ex-editor may be in some respects, it has at least produced one beneficial result by proving how rashly and inconsiderately Sir Henry Roper acted, in assuming that the proprietors of the *Courier* combined in a premeditated attack on him. That the assumption was founded on insufficient grounds was long since evident to the public. The statement which we have now made shows what were the real circumstances of the case.

## BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The following is from one of our Scinde Correspondents.

The coming move has thrown the whole of the Camp into a general state of confusion and bustle. The following is an extract of the order.

"The following Troops with the Head Quarters of "the Force, will march, en route to Quettah, on the "morning of the 7th instant.

"1st Troop Horse Artillery.
"3d Regiment Light Cavalry.
"Head Quarters.
"4 Companies of H. M. 41st.
"Left Wing of the 6th Regiment N. I.
"100 Poonah Auxiliary Horse and the available "men of the C. Company, Madras Sappers and Mi-"ners."

The four Companies of the 41st which are to move, are, the 1st or Grenadier No. 2, 5, and Light Company.

I have heard for a certainty that Major Outram is very shortly to proceed to Sukkur on sick leave, the probable date of his leaving is said to be the 9th.

Generally speaking the troops are healthy—the weather is getting very warm. Thermometer at present (12 merid) 102 degrees in the shade and 107 degrees while exposed to the sun.

The following is extracted from a letter I have just received from Sukkur which bears date the 3rd inst:

"All fears of an attack are at an end, the Belloochees with their usual cunning have not the courage to face us when they find that we are prepared. The Satellite Steamer came in 3 or 4 days ago bringing a large number of Officers, and is gone to Sehwhan to tow up the Flat with troops—we expect to move on Dadur. The weather is becoming very hot. Thermometer 84 at 2 P. M. but the mornings are pleasant."

The foregoing are, as far as I can collect, the rumours of the day and the contemplated movement: more as we proceed.

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Far be it from our intention or wish to *interfere* in the discussion (now acquiring a sort of interest) which is going on between the ex-Editor of the *Bombay Courier* and the Gentleman who at present conducts that paper. The subject itself is of a very delicate nature. We think both parties are labouring under an incorrect conception as to the signification of the simple word "relinquishment." We must do the Editor of the *Bombay Courier* the justice to say, that considering him as a party concerned his arguments and answers have been most temperately and correctly urged. It would be well, if the other Editor of this Presidency argued their differences in a like fashion. Simple contradictions and imputations which dare not be *said* but can be *printed* convey no proof; a vulgar use of the liberty of the press retorts upon the author, and serves only to convince the impartial reader that there is want of ground where upon to found true argumentative deduction. The relinquishment of a situation by no means implies in its true signification that such a proceeding should be *per se* voluntary or compulsatory. It may be either, and as the word has been used with reference to the subject of this curious discussion, we must confess. our impression, that the relinquishment has been (or at any rate allowed to be) voluntary. The Proprietor of a paper may very easily *hint* to his Editor that he no longer requires his services, but this hint, coupled as it may be with a resolution on the part of the Editor himself to the same effect, by no means renders a subsequent resignation compulsatory. The word "ejection" is in every way objectionable, and we are at a loss, after reading the correspondence and answers to it, how it can be applicable. We do not think that "the Correspondent of the *London Times*" has been fairly met upon this question as regards circumstances. It is *quite* evident that resignation or ejection had been thought of by (1) both parties long prior to the time when the ex-Editor actually did resign his functions. The Proprietors, taking into consideration the gradual deterioration of their property, naturally enquired into the causes and, no matter whence their information was derived, came to certain conclusions. One Proprietor or shareholder is authorized, as we find in the article extracted from the *Bombay Courier*, to inform Mr.———"* that the Proprietors are of opinion that the paper is rapidly declining under the present management and that if he is *not* "*prepared to join* in a *considerable sacrifice* with a view to its improvement, the Proprietors will *in that case reluctantly* dispense with his services *as soon as convenient to himself*." Now, although there is no date given as to when this communication was made (2) we presume it to have been *previous* to the date of the present Editors's letter of the 16th March 1841. Granting this, it must be borne in mind that it is on the part of the Proprietors a question of profit and loss, of money in fact; the letter of the then Acting Sub-Editor under date March 16th 1841, refers merely to differences of opinion, and we will undertake to say, even from our small experience, that very few sub-Editors, let alone acting ones, would have presumed to write such a letter to their superior. March 24.

* We italicize the words we imagine to be most illustrative of the question.—ED BY. GAZ.

(1) Most assuredly, the functions of the Ex-editor ceased in March 1841, but he had received notice to vacate the editorship, at the expiration of six months, as far back as November 1840.

(2) It was made between the 31st October and 8th November 1840.—ED. B. C.

## BOMBAY TIMES.

In our Presidency issue of Saturday, appeared some observations on the departure from Bombay of Mr. Webster, of the American Mission Press—a portion of which, as we are informed, are, in matters of fact, incorrect. Our impressions, it would appear, as to the causes of Mr. Webster's separation from the Mission, were in a great measure erroneous, and we now seize upon the first opportunity that has occured to state that they were so, and to express our regret that the members of the Mission should have suffered pain or annoyance from the misapprehension into which we had fallen. The remarks referred to were withdrawn from our Mofussil edition; but we publish the present observations in the whole of our impression, that the error we have inadvertently been the means of partially disseminating, should be corrected as extensively as possible, wheresoever it may have occasioned mistake. —March 23.

# Indian Intelligence.

## CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE OF THE EX-GOVERNOR GENERAL.—Lord Auckland's farewell levee yesterday was numerously attended and judiciously managed. H. M. 62d Regiment furnished the guard of honor.

The attendance upon his Lordship to the Ghaut this morning was also numerous, and he embarked under the usual salutes at a quarter before seven.

The gentlemen who wished to pay this final courtesy to his Lordship assembled at half-past six, and among them were the Bishop, the Members of Council, Sir W. Casement, the Advocate General &c. &c. &c. H. M. 62d and the 6th Madras Native Infantry lined the road from Government House to Chandpall Ghaut, whither he proceeded on foot, attended by the assembled gentlemen. The band of the 62d was in attendance and played at intervals. His Lordship evidently labored under strong emotions as the boat pushed from shore and he bade adieu to his assembled friends. The Miss Edens had preceded him on board the *Forbes* about half an hour. We are sorry to hear that the *Lord Hungerford* will not have the assistance of the *Tenasserim*, for upon testing her boilers one of them burst upon two consecutive occasions. We believe this is one of our Honorable Masters *bargains* brought ready made from England.

Thus, probably for ever, has Lord Auckland departed from the shores of India, and with the universal acknowledgment that he has left not an enemy behind. We have too fully and too often expressed our opinion of his Lordship's public and private career to render it necessary for us to do so at this twelfth hour, and we feel that, in common with all India, we have only to express the heartfelt hope that every blessing may attend his future days. Those days will not be passed without exertions in her behalf—he is not eloquent in the senate, he has a store of knowledge available for the guidance of the home government—knowledge of which they are lamentably in need, and this, we are sure, it will be his Lordship's best pleasure to afford, whether as a minister of the crown or merely as an *amicus curiæ*.

We think it probable that his Lordship will publish a work on the prospects and resources of India.—Courier, March 12.

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STATE OF OUDE.—The following from our Lucknow correspondent, and dated the 6th instant tells that the miserable incapacity of the Government is on the increase:

"A dreadful warfare is going on between the Aumils and Zemindars, so that it is actually unsafe to travel just now in Oude. In all directions nothing is to be seen but gangs of armmed men lurking in the Jungles or Nullahs, and who on account of the tyranny of the Aumils have been driven to the Jungles and are leading the lives of Dacoits.

A few days ago a Dacoiting Party plundered and afterwards burnt the Town of Khorramow, about 14 coss from Lucknow, and with the Town, thousands of beegahs of Sugar Cane and standing Corn fields were also destroyed by fire. Another Dacoiting Party also burnt and plundered the village of Bhuysoorea. Chonkunder has likewise been ransacked and many of the inhabitants put to the sword, as also a village of the name of Rampore, the Dacoits in question being no others than the Zemindars and Thalookdars who have fled from their homes and remain in the jungles from whence they *pounce* out and plunder whoever they can. So much for Sherf-oo-Dowla's administration. Poor, deluded Colonel Low how much longer he intends letting this state of things to continue, God only knows.

This day (5th) it appears that one of the Residency servants, a Bearer, whilst carrying Ice for his MASTER was most unmercifully beat by one of the King's (Sherf-oo-Dowla's?) people, this speaks how little the Deputy cares for the existing Resident. Any other Resident would have taken this subject up as it ought to be done, but it is supposed that Low will let every thing blow by.—Ibid.

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THE ELIZABETH AINSLIE.—The Elizabeth Ainslie, a barque of 400 tons, seized under a writ of *fieri facia*, was sold, by Messrs. Mackenzie. Lyall and Co., at public out cry yesterday, for sixty three thousand rupees, the purchaser being Mr. Samuel Smith, of Messrs. Smith, Larmour and Co.'s.—Hurkaru, Mar. 12.

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TRANSPORTS FOR CHINA.—In pursuance to the last advertisement by the Secretary of the Marine Board, ten more transports have been taken up for the Chinese expedition. The names of the vessels are as follows:—Walmer Castle, Captain Campbell—Asia, Captain Davidson—William Turner, Captain Roals—Gertrude, Captain Stead—Stalkart, Captain Dixon—Shaw Allum, Captain Evans—John Wickliffe, Captain Chyne—Rannymede, Captain Mactaggart—Westmoreland, Captain Bugstock—Elizabeth Ainslie, Captain Lyster.

There was a talk that Lord Ellenborough would, in person, visit these transports to inspect them; but whether His Lordship did so or not, has not been ascertained.—Ibid.

## MADRAS.

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—We learn that Lieutenant S. C. McPherson, is to act as Principal Assistant Government Agent in Gunjam during the absence of Major Campbell on Foreign Service. Mr. Crawford's Commission is going on with its proceedings. The examination of the prosecutors, we are told, took place yesterday and the evidence is to be brought forward this day.—*United Service Gazette, March* 15.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We understand that Major Henry Taylor of the 2d Light Cavalry is about to retire. This will promote Captain Inglis, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Strange, and Cornet F. F. L. G. Russell to the superior grades. We are truly concerned to learn that the state of health of that valuable Officer Captain O'Connell, renders it necessary for him to proceed to Ceylon on Medical Certificate. The 4th Regiment N. I. is expected to reach the Presidency on the 18th or 19th instant.—*Ibid.*

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REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.—The last division of the transports conveying the Madras reinforcements to the China Expedition, after some unexpected delay took its departure on Sunday. The division consisted of the *Lady Flora, Defiance, City of London* and *Teazer*, commanded by Captain Ford of the former vessel. The *Rohomany* very opportunely made her appearance on Saturday afternoon, and every exertion is now being made to get her ready, for the small remaining detachments; the *John Fleming* has also we hear been taken up for this service. The arrival of this reinforcement will form an important era in the China Expedition; the detachment of Horse Artillery will we expect be found a most useful and efficient arm. The fine spirits in which the men embarked, augurs well for their gallantry and devotion to the service, for as we remarked some time ago, there have not been wanting false and evil rumours (as the loss of the remainder of the 37th) to check their ardour and disincline them from embarking on Foreign Service —*Spectator, March* 16.

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The four and twenty hours detention of the transports which left the Roads on Sunday afternoons arose s on enquiry, we were informed, from cause which, the authorities with whom rests the distribution of men to the ships on such occasions, would do well to guard against a recurrence of; and to pause before (unwittingly perhaps) casting the labours of the Commissariat and Marine departments to the wind. These evils are probably but little understood in somequarters, though sufficiently apparent to all who have witnessed the perplexing difficulties, which were thus thrown upon those on whom depended the equipment of the transports-difficulties showered upon them at the eleventh hour. They were consequently occupied night and day in relanding, transhipping and again shipping stores, and extricating themselves and the Commanders of the transports from the confusion necessarily attending changes in the allotments of the troops, after the transport arrangements had been nearly completed, the vessels provisioned and got ready for sea. All is well that ends well, however: and with the active co-operation of our indefatigable Master attendant, the Commissariat got over their troubles by Sunday forenoon, and the ships weighed anchor towards evening. The causeless labour occasioned by these after thought arrangements, was we have reason to believe extreme, and will not we trust be repeated on any similar occasion.—*Ibid.*

## CEYLON.

The Barque Jupiter, Captain Thomas Longridge, from Newcastle 12th Sept. and Cape de Verd Islands 24th October anchored at Galle on the 4th instant—and on the same day the Actress, Capt. Clark, from Bombay and Mangalore, passed by for Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers per Actress.—Major Chisholm, Lieuts. Smith and Collier, Messrs. Smaith, Burkman and Walker.—Herald, March 8.

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The Gazette of Saturday last notifies the appointment of GORDON FORBES Esq. to be District Judge of Badulla.—Ibid.

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## COURT MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT COLONEL MACPHERSON.

GENERAL ORDER.

*Head Quarters, Kandy, 26th Feb.* 1842.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces having received the following letter from the General Commanding in Chief, the same is published for the information of the Army serving in Ceylon.

*HORSE GUARDS, 3rd January* 1842.

SIR.—Having had the honor to lay before the Queen the proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Colombo on the 5th July 1841, and continued by adjournments to the 9th of August following for the trial of Lieutenant Colonel James Macphers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment who was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st Charge.—"For violent and scandalous conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman while Commandant of Trincomalie in the Island of Ceylon, in endeavouring to excite by reproachful words and actions Private John Kenny of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry when on sentry over the Commissariat Store at Fort Frederick Trincomalie, on the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th March 1841 to a high breach of Military discipline in repeatedly provoking and ordering the said John Kenny to him. Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson of Her Majesty's Ceylon Rifle Regiment through with the bayonet, or words to that effect, and otherwise talking to and interrupting the said Private in the execution of his duty and placing a native armed with a broom stick as a firelock upon the Post of the said sentry with the intent to turn the aforesaid Soldier and his orders into ridicule, the Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson being at the time in a state of intoxication and improperly dressed."

2d Charge—"For threatening the lives of Bt. Major Horace Suckling of the 90th Light Infantry and of Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Heyland of the 95th Regiment, Staff Officer of Trincomalie, sundry times between the 3d and 12th days of April 1841, in the following instances.

First instance—"In declaring to Lieutenant Nicholas Fenwick of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment on or about the 3rd day of April 1841, that if Bt. Major Horace Suckling of the 90th Light Infantry and Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Heyland 95th Regiment, Staff Officer of Trincomalie, hurt him Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, by a Court Martial, that he would rip their guts out and they should die the death of a dog, or words to that effect."

Second instance—"In having declared to Staff Assistant Surgeon Luke Kelly M. D. on the morning of the 5th April 1841, that he would have, or take the lives of Bt. Major Horace Suckling 90th Light Infantry and Lieut. Alfred Thomas Heyland of the 95th Regiment, Staff Officer of Trincomalie, and that they or he, Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson, should die, or words to that effect."

Third instance—"In having declared in the presence of Lance Corporals Benjamin Langley and James Gaiters, 90th Light Infantry on the night of the 11th or morning of the 12th of April 1841, that he Lieut. Colonel James Macpherson would send a party of Malay Soldiers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment to take Bt. Major Horace Suckling of the 90th Light Infantry and Lieut. Alfred Thomas Heyland 95th Regiment prisoners, murder them, and wash his feet in their hearts blood, or words to that effect."

3d Charge—"For being drunk and not in a fit state to issue orders at or about 3 o'clock P. M. 3d April 1841, and when in that condition, sending for Thomas Spittal 90th Light Infantry, Corporal of the Main Guard in Fort Frederick Trincomalie, to come to his (the Commandant) Lieut. Colonel James Macpherson's quarters, and then and there, giving the said Corporal orders for his Guard."

4th Charge—"For appearing in and out of his quarters at Fort Frederick, Trincomalie, on the night of the 3d of April 1841, in a most disgraceful state of intoxication, and when in that condition, that he Lieut. Colonel James Macpherson, Commandant of Trincomalie sent for Serjeant Edward Griffiths 90th Light Infantry, Staff Serjeant of the Garrison, to come to his quarters, and on his arrival, desiring him the said Serjeant Edward Griffiths, to take off his jacket and stock handing him a chair and insisting upon his drinking wine."

5th Charge—"For being drunk in his quarters at or about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th April 1841, at Fort Frederick, Trincomalie, and breaking his arrest in the afternoon of the same day, by proceeding to the quarters of Bt. Major Horace Suckling of the 90th Light Infantry, the next Senior Officer of the Garrison, by whom he, Lieut. Colonel James Macpherson had been ordered into arrest, and afterwards in the Streets of the Fort conducting himself in a highly disorderly and disreputable manner."

6th Charge—"For repeated acts of drunkenness, violent and disorderly conduct while he Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson was Commandant of the Garrison of Trincomalie, between the 28th of March and 4th of April 1841, and subsequently, when under arrest, at Trincomalie, and to the 16th of the latter month."

"The whole of such conduct being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges against the prisoners Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson of Her Majesty's Ceylon Rifle Regiment, this defence and the evidence adduced in support of it, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the first charge with the exception of "placing a native, armed with a broomstick as a firelock upon the post of the sentry"—and the Court therefore acquits him of that part of the charge."

"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner Lieutenant Col. James Macpherson is guilty of the second charge."

"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson is guilt of the second instance, of the first charge with the exception of his having made use of the words that he would have or take the lives of Bt. Major Horace Suckling of Her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry and Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Heyland of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Staff Officer of Trincomalie"—and the Court therefore acquits him of that part of the charge."

"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson, is guilty of the third instance of the second charge, with the exception of his having made use of the word "Murder" and the Court therefore acquits him of that part of the charge."

"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson is guilty of the third charge."

"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson, is guilty of the fourth charge, with the exception of his having insisted Serjeant Griffiths drinking wine, and the Court, therefore, acquits him of that part of the charge."

"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson is guilty of the fifth charge."

"The Court is of opinion that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson is guilty of the sixth charge."

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the third, fifth and sixth charges, and so much of the first, second, and fourth charges, as is before stated and the conduct of the prisoner therein being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, do sentence him the said Lieutenant Colonel James Macpherson of Her Majesty's Ceylon Rifle Regiment to be *cashiered*."

"The Court having discharged the painful duty of finding the prisoner guilty, and of awarding the specific punishment which the Articles of War have prescribed, without any discretionary alternative considers it its duty to bring to notice the occurrence of an irregularity in the Staff Office at Trincomalie on the 5th April 1841 as will appear on the face of the proceeding; at the same time the Court cannot but feel a strong, and it trusts a pardonable impulse in bringing to notice also the Medical opinion of some of the witnesses, that the prisoner is liable to fits of excitement which might have been caused in some degree, by the wounds he has received, and by the result of a malignant jungle fever contracted during a dangerous overland journey, on public duty to Trincomalie, and under which he is still labouring."

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the sentence of the Court—But as it appears upon the face of the proceedings and it is stated by the Court that the prisoner was liable to fits of excitement, which might have been caused in some degree by the wounds he has received and by the result of a malignant fever contracted during a dangerous overland journey on public duty and under which at the time of the proceedings he was still labouring, Her Majesty was further most graciously pleased to extend Her Most gracious pardon to the prisoner for the purpose of retiring from the service receiving the regulated value of his commission.

I have the honor, &c.,
—HILL,
*Genl. Com. in Chief.*

P. S.—You will be pleased to acquaint me with the day on which Her Majesty's pleasure is made known to Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson as from the date thereof he will cease to receive pay from H. M.'s service.

Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson will cease to draw pay in the Queen's service from the 1st proximo.

E. CHARLTON,
*D. A. General.*

Lieutenant General SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, K.C.B.

# European Intelligence.

## ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

*From the John Bull, January* 15.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. E. H. Haskins, B. A., of Queen's College, Oxford, to be Assistant Minister of Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Reading.

The Rev. E. B. Field, LL.B., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been preferred to the incumbency of the Episcopal Church. Dunfermline, N. B.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has collated the Rev. Edmund Melvill, M. A., his Lordship's Chaplain, to the Prebend of Mathry; and the Rev. Nathaniel Davies, B. A., to the Prebend of St. Nicholas Penffoes, in the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

The Rev. J. H. Buxton, M. A., to the Vicarage of Britford, Wilts, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Morres.

The Vicarage of Broadclist, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Barker, has been presented to the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, third son of the Earl of Devon, by Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., the patron.

The Rev. H. Downing, M. A., to the Curacy of Wolverley, Worcestershire.

The Rev. E. James, late of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Llangirrig, Montgomeryshire, void by the cession of the Rev. David James, Vicar of Llanwynnog.

The Rev. John Williams, for many years Curate of Llangevelach, to that Vicarage, void by the death of the Rev. Evan Lloyd.

The Rev. James Venables, M. A., has been collated by the lord Bishop of Salisbury, to the Prebend or Canonry of Alten Borealis, anciently founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, void by the death of Robert Morres, clerk.

The Rev. S. B. Hemming, to the Rectory of Caldecote, Warwickshire.

The Rev. R. H. Gwyer, to the Curacy of Aylmerton, with Runton, Norfolk.

The Rev. A. Wenman Langton, to the Rectory of Kempstone, Norfolk.

J. P. Birkett, B. A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, has been appointed by Dr. Wordsworth, to the Mathematical Mastership at Harrow, vacated by the Rev. J. W. Colenso, M. A.

OBITUARY.

At Witherley, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev James Roberts, late Rector of that parish, and a Magistrate for the counties of Leicester and Warwick.

The Rev. Henry Kuhff late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in his 38th year.

At Bampton, the Rev. George Pearse Manley, M. A., aged 40, Curate of Petton Chapel and Raddington, Somerset

The Rev. Henry Maturin, late Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, and Rector of Clondevaddock, diocese of Raphoe.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Jan. 15—Yesterday being the first day of Hilary Term, the following Degrees were conferred.—*Masters of Arts*: S. Waldegrave, Fellow of All Souls coll.; H. W. Cripps, Fellow of New; Rev. G. T. Driffield, W. E. Buckley, Fellows of Brasenose; A. J. Christie, Fellow of Oriel; Rev. T. R. Brantfoot Trinity.—*Bachelors of Arts*: N. T. Travers, Scholar of Lincoln; W. F. Everest, Magdalene hall; J. W. Kirkham, Jesus.

RESTORATION OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—On Tuesday last a county meeting was held, pursuant to requisition to the High Sheriff of the county of Monmouth, in the great room of the Shirehall, for the purpose of receiving a report of the state of the Cathedral and to take into consideration and determine upon such measures as might most effectually promote the restoration of that venerable edifice. Robert Lane, Esq., High Sheriff was in the chair. Amongst the company present were, Lord Bateman, Earl Somers, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Mr. K. Hoskins, M. P., Mr. E. B. Clive, M.P., Mr. J. Bailey, jun., M. P., and the numerous Clergy and gentry of the county. In detailing the nature of the proposed repairs, the Dean enumerated the various items of expense, which would amount to 17,650l. Towards this sum the Cathedral Clergy have already subscribed 4,700l., and the remaining sum can be supplied only by voluntary subscriptions, and it has been judiciously suggested that the contributions should be made by three instalments, commencing on the 1st of March. The meeting was addressed also by Earl Somers, Sir John Geers Cotterell, Bart., Mr. E. B. Clive, M.P., Mr. Robert Biddulph Phillips, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the Bishop of the diocese. A subscription was then entered into, amounting to 2,000l., as it was understood that an appeal should be made to the whole diocese, to which we trust a hearty response will be made.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta lately issued a "pastoral," attributing the drought to the "faithful" attending the preaching of the Methodists, and thus calling down the divine vengeance!

The Bishop of New Zealand has left this country for Sydney, on his passage to New Zealand, by the Ship *Tomatin*, bound for the former place. Previous to his Lordship's departure the New Zealand Company entered into certain arrangements for the promotion of education and the support of the Church, which are calculated to give satisfaction to the colony. Subject to the approval of Government, the Company has offered to advance the sum of 5,000l. by way of loan on the security of the native reserve, for promoting the education of native families; on condition, however, that the Church furnishes an equal sum. It is said that there will be no difficulty in fulfilling this condition; so that it appears the education of the natives is happily secured. A further sum of 5,000l. is to be assigned for the support of the Church at Nelson; 2,000l. for a like purpose at Wellington; and 500l. for New Plymouth. The Company are also ready to provide for the establishment of a college at Nelson so soon as a municipality is granted to that settlement. The fund for the purpose of founding a college amount to 15,000l.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Ministers, we understand, have intimated that they are to grant 10,000l. for the establishment of two normal schools—one in Edinburgh and one in Glasgow—with 1,000l. a year to defray the annual charge of management in both.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

THE DEANERY OF ST. PATRICK'S—DR. RADCLIFFE, on Tuesday decided an important question in the cause of the election of the Dean of this Cathedral, pending before his honour, between the Rev. Dr. DALY, and the Rev. Dr. WILSON, the candidates for the vacant dignity. It was contended, on the part of Dr. DALY, that the return made of a Dean in his person, by the compromisers, was absolute and final, and that the compromisers were not bound to disclose in what manner the members of the Chapter voted. It was contended, on the contrary, by Dr. WILSON's advocates, that the election was to be decided according to the majority of legal votes; and the compromisers, Archdeacon LANGRISH and the Rev. MOORE MORGAN, must submit to answer interrogatories. The Judge decided the question in favour of Dr. WILSON. This cause will be heard in a few weeks.

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*(From the Oxford Herald.)*

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.—It is with sincere pain, which we are sure will be participated in by all our readers, that we record the death of the Bishop of Chichester, which took place on Friday evening, the 7th inst., at his Episcopal Palace, after an illness of very short duration. His Lordship had been slightly indisposed for a few days, but without any symptoms to occasion alarm. On Sunday he administered the communion in the Cathedral, and was able to transact business, as usual, so late as on Wednesday, and Thursday but on Friday morning, by the advice of his medical attendant, Mr. Dodd, he was induced to keep his room, and about the middle of that day was attacked with a violent sickness, which appeared to relieve him for the time; but upon Mr. Dodd's visiting his Lordship in the evening, he found him sinking so rapidly that he deemed it advisable to call in Dr. M'Carogher. The Bishop, however, never rallied, and about eleven o'clock died apparently without the slightest pain.

We are indebted to a correspondent, who had known and loved, and lived in intimacy with the late amiable Prelate from their earliest years, for the following very interesting notice; this we present to our readers in the full assurance that by so doing we best fulfil our duty towards them, as well as to the character of him whose premature death is so deeply and so universally regretted:—

"Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester descended from an ancient and opulent family in Lancashire, was born Feb. 9, 1782, at Kirkham, in that county, his father being then Vicar of that parish, as well as a Prebendary of York. He received the rudiments of his education in Preston, of which place also his father was afterwards Vicar. He was sent at the age of fourteen to Winchester, and was afterwards admitted a scholar on the foundation upon the nomination of the venerable Head Master of that College, the Rev. Dr. Goddard, who still lives to mourn the loss of his distinguished and grateful scholar. Here he became remarkable for the composition of Latin and English verse. His poem on 'Non omnis moriar' displayed a vigour of thought and power of poetical diction much beyond the ordinary capacity of boys of sixteen years of age. In December, 1800, he was elected a Scholar of New College, and in the year 1803 gained the Latin verse prize, the subject of which was 'Byzantium.' This composition was much admired for the purity and elegance of its Latinity and brilliancy of imagination. Soon after he had taken the degree of B. A. he became tutor to the Hon. Algernon Herbert, with whom he resided for some time at Eton, as well as in the family of the Earl of Caernarvon. At a subsequent period he discharged the same duties in the family of the late Lord Holland, who duly appreciated his various talents and amiable qualities, and ever treated him with the generous confidence of a friend. With Lord and Lady Holland he had the advantage of travelling on the Continent in 1814 and 1815, and the acquaintance which he there gained with France and Italy was enlarged by a second visit to those countries in 1820 in company with Lord Leigh.

For some years previously to 1822 Mr. Shuttleworth resided in Oxford, and filled the office of Tutor to his college, and a short time of Proctor in the University. When the Wardenship of New College became vacant, his high reputation caused him to be unanimously elected to that station, and he presided over the Society for 18 years much to his own honour and permanent benefit of the College; for it was chiefly by his influence that a very detrimental privilege (which exempted the Undergraduates from the University examination for the Bachelor's degree) was surrendered in the year 1838.

In 1823 he married Emma, daughter of the late Geo. Webb, Esq., of High Leck, Lancashire, by whom he leaves a son and four daughters. Whilst in Oxford he was highly distinguished by his very argumentative, judicious, and eloquent sermons, which he delivered with a very impressive tone of fervent devotion, and which particularly engaged the attention of the Undergraduates of the University, and never failed to secure a numerous congregation in St. Mary's Church. These, and his "Paraphrastic Translation of St. Paul's Epistles," his "Consistency of the whole scheme of Revelation which itself and which human reason," and his last work "On Tradition," are the chief fruits of his theological studies.

In 1840 he was raised to the honor of the mitre, to which his merits, in the opinion of his friends and the public, had long entitled him. His career as Bishop of Chichester has, alas! been but too short to effect all the good he contemplated for the benefit of that diocese; but short as it has been, it has gained for him the high esteem and affections of his Clergy, and of all who had the pleasure of knowing him throughout the country.

It may be truly said that every individual who was acquainted with him can bear testimony to his Christian piety and charity (in St. Paul's sense of the word) to his candour, integrity, and amiable unaffected manners, diffusing cheerfully in society by the copious fund of information he had always at command, his

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on 08 April, 2017

retentive memory, and the lively pleasantry of his conversation.

Those who have read his writings will acknowledge that his extensive learning, his sound judgment, and persuasive eloquence were, both in the press and the pulpit, dedicated to the service of God and the best interests of mankind.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

From the United Service Gazette, January 15.

### NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Nott, from the Excellent, for service in the Firebrand steamer, to convey the King of Prussia to this country, and for promotion.

Lieutenants—Arthur Davies, to be Emigrant Agent at Hobart Town and New South Wales; J. W. Granby, to the Royal William, for rank; J. M. Langtry, Flag Lieutenant to Sir J. A. Gammaney, to the rank of Commander; G. Paterson, to the Excellent, vice Saunders, to the Indus; W. H. Dixon, to Kingston Semaphore; C. Hawkins, to Cobham; J. J. Poad, to Guildford; J. Sleigh, to Haslemere; T. Stills, to Midhurst; H. Garrett, to Petersfield; S. Wildy, to Portsdown hill; C. E. Wilmot, to the Minden; W. Bailey, to the Vixen; J. Risk, to the Fly.

Masters—R. Wilson, to the Ferret; E. Brebaut, to the Carysfort.

Chaplain—John Usher Campbell, to the Belvidera.

Purser—Mr. Patrick O'Connor, to the Growler, vice Milner; F. White (acting), to the Ferret; J. Chimmo, to the Harlequin; W. B. Farror, to the Royal William.

Naval Instructor—Mr. William Kerr, late of the Powerful, to the Alfred.

Mates—R. Willcox (gunnery), to the Alfred; T. Berry, to the Serpent; E. P. Rice, to the Pelican; R. D. Aldrich, to the Caledonia.

Surgeon—Robert Fairservis, to be Garrison Surgeon at Ascension; W. White, to the Ferret.

Pilot—Mr. S. Marsh, late of the Mastiff, to the Warspite.

Assistant Surgeons—W. D. Kerr, to the Ferret; Mr. R. Andersen, to the Rapid.

Master's Assistants—J. D. Milne, to the Isis; James Matthews, to the Queen.

Second Master—M. S. Burney, to the rank of Master.

Clerks—J. P. W. Larrer, of the Caswny, promoted to the rank of Purser; Mr. Thos. Hooper Wolesworth, to the Wolverine; Mr. Wm. V. Miller, to the Excellent.

Midshipman—T. Andrews, to the Fly.

Volunteers 1st Class—Mr. Grunnett Tyler, to the Queen; Mr. George Parker, from the Pique, to the Carysfort; Mr. F. G. Probyns, Mr. Samuel Twyford, and Mr. Neville Jackson, to the Alfred, Mr. Fox, to the Formidable.

Boatswains—John Cock, to the Thalia; John Munday, to the Vindictive; John Price, to the Royal George yacht.

Gunner—John Stevens to the Royal George yacht.

Carpenter—Thomas Bowman, to the Royal George yacht.

The Mantelet.—Portsmouth—Some highly interesting experiments have lately been made here, for the purpose of ascertaining the application and capabilities of the mantelet, lately invented by Lieutenant Colonel Blanchard, of the Royal Engineers, to gun-rocket practice, and the result has proved highly satisfactory. Each mantelet requires only two men, one of whom is capable of carrying it nearly a mile, and rockets also; the other carries the gun and sticks. They both advance against the enemy to the required distance, nearly covered by the mantelet, and when in the act of firing, completely so. The same protection from the enemy's musketry is afforded in retiring as in advancing, the two men being so disposed as to admit of this destructive weapon being fired with the greatest safety over the manteletcer's head, whilst preparing the next round; and such is the accuracy to be required by practice, that the rocket may, at the distance of 400 yards be fired into an embrazure. One or two mantelets may also be so disposed on the forecastle of ships' boats, that a beach may be swept, or a landing secured, whilst the rocket party, troops, or boats' crew, are sheltered from the enemy's musketry without impeding the rowers. The application of the mantelet to so formidable a weapon of war as the Congreve rocket solely originated with, and suggested to, the inventor of the manteler by Lieut. Colonel Menzies, R. H. commanding the Royal Marine Artillery, who has also written an ingenious little drill for its adoption.

Lieutenant General Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, K. C. B., is to be relieved in the government of Malta and in the command of the troops there, in the course of the present year.

Retirements.—The undermentioned officers have retired from the Army this week;—Lieut. Dillon, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Kennedy, 43rd Foot; Lieut. S. H. Smyth, 64th Foot; Ensign Miller, 74th Foot.

Pursers.—A select committee of Naval officers is now sitting in London, of which Admiral Sir Byam Martin, G. C. B., is President, to determine on certain suggestions relative to the pursers of the Navy. Extensive changes are said to be in contemplation by the Admiralty as to the emoluments and designation of this class of officers. The title of commissary is likely to be substituted, and a fixed salary, instead of the present allowance.

Death of Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K. C. B.—The melancholy intelligence of the death of the above gallant naval officer was received at the Admiralty on Thursday morning. The gallant baronet expired on Monday morning last, at Mount Campbell, Lettrim, Ireland, after a short illness, at an advanced age. The deceased admiral was second son of Mr. C. Rowley, brother of Sir Joshua Rowley, first baronet, and grandfather of the present Sir J. Rowley, Bart., of Tendring, Suffolk, and inherited Mount Campbell by his mother, daughter of Mr. Samuel Campbell, of Bath. The late admiral entered the Navy in November, 1777, and had consequently been in the service upwards of 64 years. He commanded the Raisonable in Sir R. Calder's action, and assisted at the capture of the Cape in 1805 and subsequently commanded the seamen landed to co-operate with Gen. Whitelock's army in South America. At the capture of St. Paul's, in 1809, the gallant admiral (then Captain Rowley) ably distinguished himself. When in the command of the Boadicea, captured, after a close action, the French frigate Venus, and in the following year, 1810, rendered eminent service at the reduction of the Isle of France. For his brilliant services when in the command of a squadron, at the reduction of Genoa, he received the merited honour of being created a baronet in 1813. The deceased was nominated a Knight Commander of the bath in 1815, and in 1834 was made a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. His commissions were dated as follows:—Lieutenant, 25th December, 1783; commander, 7th October, 1794; captain, 6th April 1795; rear admiral, 4th June, 1814; vice admiral, 19th July, 1821; and admiral, 10th January, 1837.

## MALTA.

MALTA TIMES, Feb. 5.

Beyrout, 26th January 1842.—The Bishop of Jerusalem accompanied by Colonel Rose, British Consul General in Syria had proceeded to Jaffa.

Mr. Moore, until a few months ago, British Consul at Beyrout, but removed by Lord Palmerston to the same Post at Aleppo, has been re-appointed to Beyrout, and Mr. N. W. Werry, formerly Consul at Aleppo, subsequently acting Consul at Damascus, and afterwards appointed to succeed Mr. Moore at Beyrout, re-appointed to Aleppo. In this arrangement we believe that Lord Aberdeen has consulted the wishes of both gentlemen.

### THE LEVANT.

Smyrna, 29th January, 1842.

We are still unaccountable with any news of the *Beacon*. It is probable that you will hear of her in Malta before any news reaches us. Admiral La Susse is at Vourla. The four ships expected to join his squadron have not yet arrived. It is probable that he will again return to Smyrna to give his officers an opportunity of attending the balls. We have had one of the most rainy winters ever remembered, but very little cold. The interior must be impassable in many places. The weather has now improved a little, and as the wind has set in to the North Eastward, we may expect either snow or cold dry weather either is preferable to the rains. Trade is in a most languishing state with rising exchanges, which goes hard against remittera. The produce of olive oil will be immense this season and prices have given way. The political state of the country is remarkably tranquil, and would improve in a wonderful manner under an able and paternal government. You will hear from Constantinople of the arrival of our ambassador there.

A protestant school has just been opened in this city under the able superintendance of the Rev. Dr. Meredith. Already it counts fourteen or fifteen day-scholars and several boarders are expected from Constantinople, Salonica, and Syria. Should this continue, as it is hoped it may, English and other protestant residents in the Levant will not be under the necessity of sending their sons home to be educated as formerly. A good protestant school, in a central place like Smyrna, has been long a desideratum; but hitherto, notwithstanding several laudable attempts, there, has been no permanent establishment of the kind. The present opens under the most favourable auspices as regards its conductor and if it meets due encouragement on the part of parents, cannot fail to be highly successful, and of great national and moral importance.

*Constantinople, 28th Jan.* 1842.

Our long expected Ambassador Sir Stratford Canning arrived on the 21st, but in consequence of the palace no being yet in suitable order for his reception he did not leave the *Cyclops* until the 24th. Most of the foreign Representatives called upon him on board, and offered their felicitations on his safe arrival. The Porte deputed the Tergiuman Effendi to compliment him in its name, and Sarim Effendi, Minister of Foreign Affairs commissioned an English Gentleman, employed in his department and high in his confidence to congratulate him on his own part privately. Subsequently Sir Stratford returned the complement by calling on Sarim Effendi, at his private dwelling. On the 24th all the most respectable members of the British Community here escorted him from Top Khaneh to the new palace in Pera. The Turkish Government evinced its regard for him by ordering Mehemet Ali Pacha, Govenor of Top Khaneh, to receive and escort him, offering him horses for himself and retinue. Nothing for a long time has been a source of so much satisfaction to H. M. subjects at Constantinople as the arrival of Sir Stratford; for his predecessor having been so much engaged in carrying out his political chimeras, and providing places for his protegées, that the commercial interests, which perhaps otherwise would have merited his attention, were sadly neglected.

No other changes than those already made known to you have been made in the affairs of the Porte. The new Grand Vezir is acting with the stern, though too often intemperate justice for which he is celebrated. The Turks have always failed in reaching the *juste milieu*; they are either too mild, or too severe. The former Grand Vezir was removed for the former, and do not be astonished if the present one, is suddenly superseded for being too vehement and cruel. A little tight handedness will do good at this moment, as the Rayahs have commenced imagining that they could any moment throw off the yoke that has galled them so long, and the affair of the Saraffs and Esnaffs unfortunately for the interests of the latter has been prolonged until the present unfavourable Minister came into power.

Sir Stratford yesterday had his audience with the Grand Visir, and never has such a "turn out" been witnessed in Pera as was his retinue. A Colonel of the Army preceded the cortége, and the Ambassador with M. Bankhead followed in the Grand Vizir's coach the Embassy, and officers of the two frigates following in full uniform. It did one's heart good to see Old England so nobly represented, and many a Maallah! was exclaimed by the Turkish beholders as the cortége passed through the principal streets of Stambouli.

It is announced that owing to the late storms that prevailed in the Black Sea, 16 vessels from Odessa, loaded with corn, were wrecked. The details of these disasters are not as yet known.

Constantinople, 7th February 1842.

Yesterday the Emir Beshir el Kassim paid his visit at the Sublime Porte, to express his thanks to the Sultan's Ministers for having deprived him of the government of Mount Lebanon, I don't know but what they are really entitled to his gratitude, for tho' a crown is usually deemed a most desirable thing it can hardly be so if it is composed of thorns. The Maronites are by no means contented, however, with the appointment of his successor, Eumer Pasha, and they cry out loudly that they were promised that the Mountain should be governed by a Prince of the house of Shahab. The present arrangement can therefore hardly be permanent.

Economy being the order of the day the salaries of all functionaries are to be cut down 10 per cent. If instead of this the Ministers had dismissed about half the drones that are in the hive they would have better attained the object in view. There is hardly a public office in Constantinople from which two thirds of the employes could not be discharged without detriment to the public service. To pay gentlemen for doing nothing but smoking their pipes is a stretch of liberality which savours not of wisdom. On the strength of the saving by the 10 per cent reduction, the Porte is, they say, determined to augment the allowances of the Sultan's mother and of his aunt, who are respectively to get L. 30,000 a year in addition to their former handsome revenues.

Our Ambassador being rather indisposed, diplomatic negotiations are not so active as they were expected to be. The Greek business appears to be in a fair way of arrangement and Mr. Mavrogordato will have little to do but to open his negotiations for a Commercial Treaty such as will be deemed suitable to the interests and honor of both parties. I cannot hear that any progress has been made in getting Bishop Alexander ackowledged. It is said that Reshid Pasha has been directed to make representations to the French Cabinet on the subject of its interference in the affairs of Tunis.

I see you wish to put a stop to the introduction here of white slaves from Circassia, Georgia etc. On this subject I will merely remark that the Sultan's mother was a slave; the Mothers of his children *are* all slaves; Hosreff Pasha was a slave; so was Halil Pasha the brother in law of the Sultan; so was Hafez Pasha and so were many of the most distinguished men and the most fortunate ladies in the empire. Slavery in Turkey is in a very mild form. Even the Black Slaves are seldom or never ill treated. Before a man makes a purchase of a slave, he invariably asks him or her "are you content to live with me and to serve me? If so I shall give you so many clothes and so much pocket money and after serving me faithfully 5 or 6 years, you will have your liberty, whereas if we can't agree so long, I shall sell you to some other person with whom you *can* agree." Should the slave object to remain with his master, he himself has the power to go to the market and declare he wishes to be sold. The master never opposes this and it proves such a check upon him that he seldom dares even to scold his slave. These remarks apply to black slaves the white slaves, if young, are adopted as the children of the house and are treated exactly like the other children. If girls grown up, handsome and accomplished they find husbands at their liking among the highest in the state. They are not obliged to enter any Harem except if it please them and if ill treated or discontented they also can insist upon being sold.

Smyrna, 9th February 1842.

We have news from Beyrout to the 25th, and from Rhodes to the 29th ult. From the former place letters state that the Seraskier Pacha had appointed Osman Pacha Governor-General of the mountain, to the dissatisfaction of the Maronites who wanted a chief of their own sect. The Druses, on the contrary, preferred a Turkish governor, and even, it is said, expressed a willingness to embrace Islamism rather than submit to the Maronites. New mosques were to be built on Lebanon for those who chose to attend them.

It is reported that Dr. Alexander and suite met with some difficulties on arriving at Jaffa respecting their journey to Jerusalem. The firman not being in order, mules and baggage-horses were not forthcoming. This report seems so very vague that no reliance can be placed on it, but you will have correct accounts on the return of the *Devastation* to Malta.

From Rhodes we learn that the *Beacon* was still at Macri on the coast of Lycia, having made some progress in the removal of antiquities there. The wet weather had opposed great difficulties, and so swelled the rivers, that two sailors employed on the rafts are said to have been washed away. The weather has been now, however, fair and dry for some days, so that by this time perhaps the work is completed.

The French fleet, augmented by the four line of battle-ships, which, contrary to my last account, had already arrived at Vouria, anchored in our Bay on the 1st inst. Admiral La Susse's flag is hoisted on the *Inflexible*. There are now six liners, one corvette, and one steam-frigate, besides a frigate left behind in Vourla.

The *Stromboli* steamer arrived here on Saturday, and left on Sunday last for her station at Constantinople.

A serious robbery occurred in this neighbourhood last week. A Caravan of nine mules loaded with 400,000 Piastres in Turkish copper money on the way from Ardin to Constantinople for government account, was attacked by a band of Albanians at the guardhouse of Kaffané of Vesinji, situated between the villages of Sevdikeni and Trianda, at the moment of entering a narrow pass, and the conductor and guards, in all five persons, were mercilessly fired on without being able to make the least defence, the robbers lying concealed in the guard-house and neighbouring bushes. Out of the five, three were killed and two wounded. The mules were then seized, and with their treasure carried to the mountains, where it was hid. One of the wounded guards contrived to escape to Smyrna, and reported the event to the Governor, Said Pacha. Hagi Bey with his numerous attendants was sent off immediately in pursuit, and scoured the neighbouring country four miles round. Some suspicious characters having been arrested and being questioned, such relations were made as led to the discovery of the whole band, nearly all of whom have been taken, and will no doubt speedily meet the condign punishment which awaits them. These Albanians are part of the "heroes" of the late Candia war, left by Tahir Pasha on his return from that Island at the request of the late Smyrna governor. These wretches are not accustomed to a peaceable life, and thrive only in rapine and murder.—The whole of the lost money is said to have been found in a valley near the village of Nymphia, about five hours' distance, where it had been buried to prevent discovery.

The Catholic Bishop has again been "excommunicating." A young lady just married to a protestant gentleman, with her aunt and another relative, have all come under the ban which was formally proclaimed in all the three Catholic Churches. Sant Aminia has not been propitious so far to the poor persecuted members of this community.

An Affair of Honour.—We deeply regret our confirming in this No. the announcement given in the columns of the *Malta Chronicle* of the 12th instant of this truly melancholy affair. This fatal duel took place as it is generally reported; on Wednesday the 9th instant, at about 12 o'clock behind Fort Ricasoli; between Lieut. Adams of H. M. 88th Regt. and Captain Levick, late of H. M. 59th Regt. and now on the retired list. The seconds were Capt. Jeffreys of the 88th and Lieut. Mattaei of the Royal Malta Fencibles. Lieut. Adams expired on the evening of the 10th, his adversary's ball after fracturing the small bone of his right arm, having penetrated his side. Many are the statements given as to the particulars of this unhappy affair, but we abstain from entering into any before the result of the investigation now being carried on is made public. This unpleasing affair seems to have originated in Capt. Levick's supposing Lieut. Adams to have insulted one of his daughters on the last day of Carnival. Captain Levick and Lieut. Mattei have been arrested and are now undergoing a trial of investigation. Capt. Jeffreys, is stated to have left the Island on the evening of his principal's death. This fatal event is generally lamented. The deceased was we are informed, a most amiable young man, and generally beloved by all his brother Officers. Captain Levick, is a gentleman, enjoying the esteem of all the Public, he is an old resident of this island, and served for many years as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Royal Malta Fencibles, and lately in H. M. 59th Regt. and has a large family now plunged in the deepest affliction. Captain Jeffreys is a gentlemanly and good hearted man, enjoying the esteem of a large circle of respectable friends. And Lieut. Mattei is also much esteemed by all the Officers of the Garrison as well as his own countrymen.—Feb. 16.

## Extracts from New Works.

### OUR MESS.

*By Harry Lorrequer.*

### JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

#### Chapter VII.

#### The Rooneys.

I cannot proceed further in this my veracious history, without dwelling a little longer upon the characters of the two interesting individuals I have already presented to my readers as Mr. and Mrs. Rooney.

Paul Rooney, attorney-at-law, 42, Stephen's-green, north, was about as well known in his native city of Dublin as Nelson's Pillar. His reputation, unlimited by the adventitious circumstances of class, spread over the whole surface of society; and from the chancellor down to the carman, his claims were confessed.

It is possible that in many other cities or the world, Mr. Rooney might have been regarded as a commonplace, every-day personage, well to do in the world, and of a fair-and-easy character, which, if it left little for reproach, left still less for remark; but, in Ireland, whether it was the climate or the people, the potteen or the potatoes, I cannot say, but certainly he came out, as the painters call it, in a breadth of colour quite surprising.

The changeful character of the skies has, they tell us, a remarkable influence in fashioning the ever-varying features of Irish temperament; and, certainly, the inconstant climate of Dublin had much merit if it produced in Mr. Rooney the versatile nature he rejoiced in.

About ten o'clock, on every morning during term, might be seen a shrewd, cunning-looking, sly little fellow, who, with pursed up lips and slightly elevated nose, wended his way towards the Four-Courts, followed by a ragged urchin with a well-filled bag of purple stuff. His black coat, drab shorts, and gaiters, had a plain and business-like cut; and the short, square tie of his white cravat had a quaint resemblance to a flourish on a deed; the self-satisfied look, the assured step, the easy roll of the head—all bespoke one with whom the world was thriving; and it did not need the additional evidence of a certain habit he had of jingling his silver in his breeches-pocket as he went, to assure you that Rooney was a warm fellow, and had no want of money.

Were you to trace his steps for the three or four hours that ensued, you would see him bustling through the crowded hall of the Four-Courts now whispering some important point to a leading barrister, while he held another by the gown lest he should escape him: now he might be remarked seated in a niche between the pillars, explaining some knotty difficulty to a western client, whose flushed cheek and flashing eye too plainly indicated his impatience of legal strategy, and how much more pleased he would feel to redress his wrongs in his own fashion: now brow-beating now cajoling, now encouraging, now condoling, he edged his way through the be-wigged and dusty throng not stopping to reply to the hundred salutations he met with, save by a knowing wink, which was the only civility he did not put down at three-and fourpence. If his knowledge of law was little, his knowledge of human nature—at least of such of it as Ireland exhibits—was great; and no case of any importance could come before a jury, where Paul's advice and opinion were not deemed of considerable importance. No man better knew all the wiles and twists, all the dark nooks and recesses of Irish character. No man more quickly could ferret out a hoarded secret; no one so soon detect an attempted imposition. His was the secret *police* of law: he read a witness as he would a deed, and detected a flaw in him to the full as easily.

As he sat near the leading counsel in a cause, he seemed a kind of middle term between the lawyer and the jury. Marking by some slight but significant gesture every point of the former, to the latter, he impressed upon their minds every favourable feature of his client's cause; and twelve deaf men might have followed the pleadings in a case through the agency of Paul's gesticulations. The consequence of these varied gifts was, business flowed in upon him from every side, and few members of the bar were in the receipt of one half his income.

Scarcely, however, did the courts rise, when Paul, shaking from his shoulders the learned dust of the Exchequer, would dive into a small apartment, which, in an obscure house in Mass-lane, he dignified by the name of his study. Short and few as were his moments of seclusion, they sufficed to effect in his entire man a complete and total change. The shrewd little attorney, that went in with a *nisi prius* grin, came out a round, pleasant-looking fellow, with a green coat of jockey cut, a buff waistcoat, white cords, and top; his hat set jauntily on one side, his spotted neckcloth knotted in bang-up mode: in fact, his figure, the *beau idéal* of a west-country squire taking a canter among his covers before the opening of the hunting.

His gray eyes, expanded to twice their former size, looked the very soul of merriment; his nether lip, slightly dropped, quivered with the last joke it uttered. Even his voice partook of the change, and was now a rich, full mellow Clare accent, which, with the recitative of his country, seemed to Italianize his English. While such was Paul, his *accessoires*—as the French, would call them—were in admirable keeping: a dark chestnut cob, a perfect model of strength and symmetry, would be led up and down by a groom, also mounted upon a strong hackney, whose flat rib and short pastern, showed his old Irish breeding; the well-fitting saddle, the well-balanced stirrup, the plain but powerful snaffle, all looked like the appendages of one whose jockeyism was no assumed feature; and, indeed, you had only to see Mr. Rooney in his seat, to confess that he was to the full as much at home there as in the Court of Chancery.

From this to the hour of a late dinner, the Phœnix park became his resort. There, surrounded by a gay and laughing crowd, Paul cantered along, amusing his hearers with the last *mot* from the King's Bench, or some stray bit of humour or fun from a case on circuit. His conversation, however, principally ran on other topics, the Curragh meeting, the Loughrea steeple-chase, the Meath cup, or Lord Boyne's handicap; with these he was thoroughly familiar: he knew the odds of every race, could apportion the weights, describe the ground, and, better than all, make rather a good guess at the winner. In addition to these gifts, he was the best judge of a horse in Ireland; always well mounted, and never without at least two hackneys in his stable, able to trot their fifteen Irish miles within the hour. Such qualities as these might be supposed popular ones in a country proverbially given to sporting: but Mr Rooney had other and very superior powers of attraction; he was the Amphitryon of Dublin. It was no figurative expression to say that he kept open house. *Déjeûners*, dinners, routes and balls, followed each other in endless succession. His cook was French, his claret was Sneyd's: he imported his own sherry and Madeira, both of which he nursed with a care and affection truly parental. His venison and black-cock came from Scotland; every Holyhead packet had its consignment of Welch mutton; and, in a word, whatever wealth could purchase, and a taste, nurtured as his had been by the counsel of many who frequented his table, could procure, such he possessed in abundance; his greatest ambition being to outshine in splendour and surpass in magnificence all the other dinner-givers of the day; filling his house with the great and titled of the land, who ministered to his vanity with singular good-nature, while they sipped his claret and sat over his Burgundy.

His was indeed a pleasant house; the *bons vivants* liked it for its excellent *cuisine*, the perfection of its wines, the certainty of finding the first rarity of the season before its existence was heard of at other tables; the lounger liked it for its ease and informality; the humourist, for the amusing features of its host and hostess; and not a few were attracted by the graciousness and surpassing loveliness of one who, by some strange fatality of fortune, seemed to have been dropped down into the midst of this singular *ménage*.

Of Mr. Rooney I have only further to say that, hospitable as a prince, he was never so happy as at the head of his table; for although his natural sharpness could not but convince him of the footing which he occupied among his high and distinguished guests, yet he knew well there are few such levellers of rank as riches, and he had read in his youth that even the lofty Jove himself was accessible by the odour of a hecatomb.

Mrs. Rooney—or, as she wrote herself upon her card, Mrs. Paul Rooney (there seemed something distinctive in the prenom.)—was a being of a very different order: perfectly unconscious of the ridicule that attaches to vulgar profusion, she believed herself the great source of attraction of her crowded staircase and besieged drawing-room. True it was, she was a large and very handsome woman: her deep, dark, brown eyes, and brilliant complexion, would have been beautiful, had not her mouth somewhat marred their effect, by that coarse expression which high living and a voluptuous life is surg to impress upon those not born to be great. There is no doubt of it, the mouth is your thoroughbred feature. You will meet eyes as softly beaming, as brightly speaking, among the lofty cliffs of the wild Tyrol, or in the deep valleys of the far-west; I have seen, too, a brow as fairly pencilled, a nose no Grecian statue could surpass, a skin whose tint was fair and transparent as the downy rose-leaf, amid the humble peasants of a poor and barren land; but never have I seen the mouth, whose clauent lip and chiselled arch betokened birth. No; that feature would seem the prerogative of the highly born; fashioned to the expression of high and holy thoughts; moulded to the utterance of ennobling sentiment, or proud desire. Its very lineament tells of birth and blood.

Now Mrs. Rooney's mouth was a large and handsome one, her teeth white and regular withal, and when at rest there was nothing to find fault with; but let her speak—was it her accent?—was it the awful provincialism of her native city?—was it that strange habit of contortion any *patois* is sure to impress upon the speaker? I cannot tell; but certainly it lent to features of very considerable attraction, a vulgarizing character of expression.

It was truly provoking to see so handsome a person mar every effect of her beauty by some extravagant display. Dramatizing every trivial incident in life, she rolled her eyes, looked horror-struck or happy, sweet or sarcastic, lofty or languishing, all in one minute. There was an eternal play of feature of one kind or other; there was no rest, no repose. Her arms, and they were round, and fair, and well-fashioned, were also enlisted in the service; and to a distant observer Mrs. Rooney's animated conversation appeared like a priest performing mass.

And that beautiful head, whose fair and classic proportions were balanced so equally upon her white and swelling throat, how tantalizing to know it full of low and petty ambitions, of vulgar tastes, of contemptible rivalries, of insignificant triumph. To see her, amid the voluptuous splendour and profusion of her gorgeous house, resplendent with jewellery, glistening in all the blaze of emeralds and rubies; to watch how the poisonous venom of innate vulgarity had so tainted that fair and beautiful form, rendering her an object of ridicule who should have been a thing to worship: it was too bad; and, as she sat at dinner, her plump but taper fingers grasping a champagne glass, she seemed like a Madonna enacting the part of Moll Flagon.

Now, Mrs. Paul's manner had as many discrepancies as her features. She was by nature a good, kind, merry, coarse personage, who loved a joke not the less if it were broad as well as long. Wealth, however, and its attendant evils, suggested the propriety of a very different line; and catching up, as she did at every opportunity that presented itself, such of the airs and graces as she believed to be the distinctive traits of high life, she figured about in these cast-off attractions, like a waiting-maid in the abandoned finery of her mistress.

As she progressed in fortune, she "tried back" for a family, and discovered that she was an O'Toole by birth, and consequently of Irish blood-royal: a certain O'Toole being king of a nameless tract, in an unknown year, somewhere about the time of Cromwell, when Mrs. Rooney had heard, came over with the Romans.

"Ah yes, my dear," as she would say when, softened by sherry and sorrow, she would lay her hand upon your arm. "Ah yes, if every one had their own, it isn't married to an attorney I'd be, but living in regal splendour in the halls of my ancestors. Well, well!" Here she would throw up her eyes with a mixed expression of grief and confidence in heaven, that if she hadn't got her own in this world, Oliver Cromwell, at least, was paying off in the other his foul wrongs to the royal house of O'Toole.

I have only one person more to speak of, ere I conclude my rather prolix account of the family. Miss Louisa Bellew was the daughter of an Irish baronet, who put the key-stone upon his ruin by his honest opposition to the passing of the Union. His large estates, loaded with debt and encumbered by mortgage, had been for half a century a kind of battle-field for legal warfare at every assizes. Through the medium of his difficulties, he became acquainted with Mr. Rooney, whose craft and subtlety had rescued him from more than one difficulty, and whose good-natured assistance had done still more important service by loans upon his property.

At Mr. Rooney's suggestion, Miss Bellew was invited to pass her winter with them in Dublin. This proposition which, in the palmier days of the baronet's fortune, would in all probability never have been made, and would certainly never have been accepted, was now entertained with some consideration, and finally acceded to, on prudential motives. Rooney had lent him large sums: he had never been a pressing, on the contrary, he was a lenient creditor: possessing great power over the property, he had used it sparingly, even delicately, and showed himself upon more than one occasion not only a shrewd adviser, but a warm friend. 'Tis true, thought Sir Simon, they are vulgar people, of coarse tastes and low habits, and those with whom they associate laugh at, though they live upon them; yet, after all, to refuse this invitation may be taken in ill part; a few months will do the whole thing. Louisa, although young, has tact and cleverness enough to see the difficulties of her position; besides, poor child, the gaiety and life of a city will be a relief to her, after the dreary and monotonous existence she has passed with me.

This latter reason he plausibly represented to himself as a strong one for complying with what his altered fortunes and ruined prospects seemed to render no longer a matter of choice.

To the Rooneys, indeed, Miss Bellew's visit was a matter of some consequence: it was like the recognition of some petty state by one of the great powers of Europe. It was an acknowledgment of a social existence, an evidence to the world not only that there was such a thing as the kingdom of Rooney, but also that it was worth while to enter into negociation with it, and even accredit an ambassador to its court.

Little did that fair and lovely girl think, as with tearful eyes she turned again and again to embrace her father, as the hour arrived, when for the first time in her life she was to leave her home, little did she dream of the circumstances under which her visit was to be paid. Less a guest than a hostage, she was about to quit the home of her infancy, where, notwithstanding the inroads of poverty, a certain air of its once greatness still lingered; the broad and swelling lands, that stretched away with wood and coppice, far as the eye could reach—the woodland walks—the ancient house itself, with its discordant pile, accumulated at different times by different masters—all told of power and supremacy in the land of her fathers: the lonely solitude of those walls, peopled alone by the grim-visaged portraits of long-buried ancestors, were now to be exchanged for the noise and bustle, the glitter and the glare of second-rate city life; profusion and extravagance, where she had seen but thrift and forbearance; the gossip, the scandal, the tittle-tattle of society, with its envies, its jealousies, its petty rivalries, and its rencours, were to supply those quiet evenings beside the winter hearth, when reading aloud, some old and valued volume she learned to prize the treasures of our earlier writers under the guiding taste of one whose scholarship was of no mean order, and whose cultivated mind was imbued with all the tenderness and simplicity of a refined and gentle nature.

When fortune smiled, when youth and wealth, an ancient name and a high position, all concurred to elevate him, Sir Simon Bellew was courteous almost to humility; but when the cloud of misfortune lowered over his house, when difficulties thickened around him, and every effort to rescue seemed only to plunge him deeper, then the deep-rooted pride of the man shone forth; and he who in happier days was forgiving even to a fault, became now scrupulous about every petty observance, exacting testimonies of respect from all around him, and assuming an almost tyranny of manner totally foreign to his tastes, his feelings, and his nature; like some mighty oak of the forest, riven and scathed by lightning, its branches leafless and its roots laid bare, still standing erect, it stretches its sapless limbs proudly towards heaven; so stood he, reft of nearly all, yet still presenting to the adverse wind of fortune his bold, unshaken front.

Alas and alas! poverty has no heavier evil in train than its power of perverting the fairest gifts of our nature from their true channel, making the bright sides of our character dark, gloomy, and repulsive. Thus the high-souled pride that in our better days sustains and keeps us far above the reach of sordid thoughts and unworthy actions, becomes, in the darker hour of our destiny, a misanthropic selfishness in which we wrap ourselves as in a mantle. The caresses of friendship, the warm affections of domestic love, cannot penetrate through this; even sympathy becomes suspect, and then commences that terrible struggle against the world, whose only termination is a broken heart.

Notwithstanding, then, all Mr. Rooney's address in conveying the invitation in question, it was not without a severe struggle that Sir Simon resolved on its acceptance; and when at last he did accede it was with so many stipulations, so many express conditions that, had they been complied with *de facto*, as they were acknowledged by promise, Miss Bellew would, in all probability have spent her winter in the retirement of her own chamber in Stephen's-green, without seeing more of the capital and its inhabitants than a view from her window presented. Paul, it is true, agreed to every thing; for, although, to use his own language, the codicil revoked the entire body of the testament, he determined in his own mind to break the will. Once in Dublin, thought he, the fascinations of society, the pleasures of the world, with such a guide as Mrs. Rooney (and here let me mention, that for his wife's tact and *savoir faire* Paul had the most heartfelt admiration); with advantages like these, she will soon forget the hum-drum life of Kilmorran Castle, and become reconciled to a splendour and magnificence unsurpassed by even the viceregal court.

Here, then, let me conclude this account of the Rooneys, while I resume the thread of my own narrative. Although I feel for, and am ashamed of the prolixity in which I have indulged, yet, as I speak of real people, well known at the period of which I write, and, as they may to a certain extent convey an impression of the tone of one class in the society of that day, I could not bring myself to omit their mention, nor even dismiss them more briefly.

Well Managed Elopement.—We find the following in the Brussels papers, under the date of January 5:—"The whole city is full of the elopement of a young, handsome, and rich heiress, the sister-in-law of one of our ministers, with the nephew of the Bishop of Ghent, on leaving the first ball at Court. Four carriages and four, each containing a young couple dressed in the same manner, having set out at the same hour in four different directions, it was impossible to go in pursuit of them. This young couple have arrived at London, where the banns had been published a fortnight before, and they are duly married. They are expected at Brussels to-morrow, when they will pay their new year's visit.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.